The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 11, 1872.

The insurgent dog in Spain was having day at last advices. The Carlists have refused to stay put down, and gloomy despatches have been received from Tarragona. Evidently, Spain wants a Grant, with a two-thirds majority in the Cortes, and a Ku-Klux bill.

Perhaps the lamest and most ungracious act of the present Administration is that ascribed to it by popular rumor in the matter of Mr. Colfax, whom it proposes to solace, for selling him out at Philadelphia, by taking him up into an high mountain, showing him all the offices of the Cabinet, and promising him one next March.

The Common Council, last night, reported in favor of admitting into the city the Chicago & Evanston Railway, while it was against permitting an entry to the Chicago & Lake View Line. The Council also approved of the expenditure of $350,000 for sewers and street improvements. The general appropriations were not discussed.

The trials of the Chicago Aldermen accused of accepting bribes and general malfeasance of office, who had secured a change of venue to Lake County, began at Waukegan, yesterday. Alderman McAuley was arraigned and acquitted, the principal witness against him declining to testify lest he should criminate himself. The other trials, which will immediately follow, will, beyond doubt, have a similar termination.

The parade of the Eight-Hours Strikers, in New York yesterday, was neither more nor less than a failure. Not 3,000 men were in the procession; the most numerous and influential Unions were not represented at all; the principal part of the display fell to the "Communists," who, thus far, have proved themselves rather more silly than sanguinary. The moral of the whole affair is—what? Do the laborers repudiate their own organizations, or do they only tolerate them?

Mr. Grant was yesterday, according to appointment, surprised by the announcement, from the Committee appointed for that purpose at Philadelphia, of his nomination by his faithful Postmasters. The President improved the shining hour by remarking,—*apropos* of the lucid remark of a Georgia delegate, that he would pledge the vote of Georgia if the State could be carried,—that angels could do no more. The President accepted the nomination. When did the President *ever decline anything?*

General Sickles has peremptorily demanded of Spain the release of Dr. Houard, accompanying his request by the threat that, unless the Doctor's dungeon-doors were opened, Mr. Grant will take "decisive measures." This reminds one of the valet in Sheridan's play, who, rebuffed by his master, vents his spleen on the coachman, who snubs the knife-boy. Mr. Grant evidently intends to make the Spanish Premier atone for whatever insults the English Premier may have put upon him.

Mr. Chandler, in the Senate, yesterday accused an alleged Republican Senator, who should be nameless, of conspiring at an alleged New York Hotel, which he would not designate, with an alleged Democratic Senator, whose name he withheld, to repudiate Mr. Grant and organize a new party. When pressed to give names, he declined to do so. Mr. Chandler is a political bird sufficiently old to know that such chaff as this will not be accepted by the public. There is no warranty in Mr. Chandler's previous career for the belief that he would withhold any information of which he was possessed for reasons of delicacy or personal regard.

"Dr." Mary Walker succeeded to Messrs. Bingham and Morgan, of Ohio, yesterday, as purveyor of sensations for the House. A recess having been taken, to permit of the settling and upsetting of sundry slates, she ascended the rostrum—that is, the Clerk's desk—and harangued the House on the subject of female nurses during the war. Removed from her coign of vantage, by unsympathetic doorkeepers, she went up higher, and made her moan from the Speaker's sacred seat. Thence, too, she was expelled, and finally vanished adown the corridor, talking volubly against herself, and proving, to the satisfaction of all who were not interested, that the rejection of her claim for $10,000, for services as a nurse, was alike, injudicious and unjust.

Another "international boat race" on English waters has resulted, as have all preceding trials, in a watery Waterloo for America, the London Rowing Club having inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Atalantas. This much may be pleaded in extenuation of the poor showing of our representatives—the water was rough and unsuitable to the lower and more showy feathering which characterizes the American oarsman. This, however, is not the only, or even principal, cause of defeat. It must be sought in the widely differing systems of physical culture which obtain on different sides of the ocean. Till a new rule is inaugurated, the Englishman must be as much superior to the American in athletic exercises as the American is to the Englishman in money-making.

At last the dispute between the two branches of Congress has been ended by a practical victory for the House of Representatives. The Enforcement act, offered, by a gross breach of good faith and good taste, as an amendment to the Omnibus Appropriation bill, was passed yesterday by a vote of 102 to 79, having first been emasculated beyond all possibility of doing injury. The bill now provides that, on demand, two citizens, one of each party, shall be endued with powers already possessed by all citizens, to challenge votes, but not with the power of calling in the Federal forces. Thus the friends of the Enforcement act claim a hollow victory, in the passage of their pet measure, while the opposition has secured a substantial triumph in the elimination of every feature which gave it character. While many people will view with satisfaction the prevention of an extra session, many more will regret that Mr. Grant's partisans were not afforded an opportunity of declaring their own shame and insuring their irrevocable defeat.

The produce markets were less active yesterday, but generally firm. Mess pork was 10c per brl higher, closing at $12.40 cash, and $12.55 seller July. Lard was firm at $8.75@8.80 cash, and $8.75 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady, at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were steady, at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 11 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat was very quiet, but 2c higher, closing at $1.50a1.54 cash, $1.52 7-8 seller July, and $1.44 3-4 seller August. Corn was active and unchanged, closing at 44 3-4a45c cash; 45 3-8a46 1-2c seller July, and 48 1-4a[illegible] seller August. Oats were slow and steady at 31c for seller the month to the [illegible]; 30c for do to other parties, and 35a35 1-2c for seller July. Rye was stronger at 74c for No. 2. Barley was entirely nominal at 50a60c for old No. 2, and 60c for new seller September. The hog market was active and firmer, with sales at $3.70a4.02 1-2. Cattle met with a liberal inquiry, and the better grades advanced 12 1-2c per 100 lbs. Sheep were inactive.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Post Office at Brooklyn, Iowa, was robbed of all of its contents on Sunday night. The thieves are supposed to be no common trash, as they came and went well mounted.

—A train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, going West on Sunday night, ran over and killed two cows at Malcolm, Iowa, ditching [illegible] with merchandise and lumber. [illegible] was hurt.

—The Continental Hotel at Long Branch has been sold for $180,000 cash, which is one-third its value, to Mr. Rumbolt for the Lelands. It will open on June 15.

—On Saturday last a boy ten years of age, son of [illegible] Casper, at New Lisbon, Wis., accidentally shot and killed his little sister, nine years old, while playing with a gun.

—At [illegible] Ferry, Iowa, on Saturday evening, Paul [illegible], a Frenchman, employed on the Chicago, Dubuque [illegible] Railway, was instantly killed and [illegible] in falling between the cars and [illegible] passing over his body.

WASHINGTON.

Close of the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

A Lively Fight in the House Over the Omnibus Bill.

The Lie Direct Given by Morgan, of Ohio, to His Colleague, Bingham.

The Enforcement Amendment Shorn of Its Unfair Proportions and the Bill Passed.

All the Prominent Appropriation Bills Passed and Signed by the President.

Western Items in the River and Harbor Bill.

List of Important Laws Enacted During the Session.

Report of the Buell Records Investigating Committee.

The New York Custom House Frauds—Minority Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—On Saturday last the protracted struggle to force the House of Representatives to consent to have the Bayonet Election amendment, which amendment the Senate had passed, put on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill terminated, on explicit pledges from leading Administration Members and Senators that if the Democrats would let the bill go to a Conference Committee the obnoxious amendment should be abandoned. At this stage of the business it seems as if the regular Appropriation bill would pass this morning, and both Houses adjourn at 12 to-day. It leaked out yesterday, however, that Senator Cole, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, had, under party pressure, gone back on his plighted word, and that Messrs. Garfield and Palmer, of the House, had so far disregarded the unanimous vote of the House as to yield up the great point in dispute. The knowledge of the nature of the forthcoming report spread about and created very deep excitement. It was well understood that the Democrats would resist the attempt to engraft this bayonet amendment on the Appropriation bill by dilatory motions. Garfield made and explained his Conference report, although no quorum was present, but the House speedily filled up. As soon as he had concluded, several dilatory motions were promptly interposed, and the yeas and nays called on each, but the proceedings now assumed a much more interesting phase than the monotony of roll-calls. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, an unimpeachable supporter of the Administration, arose to protest against the action of his associates, stating that if they drove this bill through in this way they would do an act similar to those for which he, sitting as a Judge, had a score of times sent men to solitary confinement and penal servitude. He alluded to the pledges by which the bill had secured its present shape, and said that on Saturday, when the minority had the bill in their power, a Senator (meaning Mr. Cole, of California) had come into the hall and had given pledges that, if they agreed to let the bill go to a Conference Committee, he would abandon the bayonet amendments. He and his associates had then gone to the other side of the House, and assured them that these circumstances were a withdrawal of the amendments, and that if they lost any ground by yielding to let the bill go to a Conference Committee, he would co-operate with them to secure them all their usual parliamentary rights. Kelley's remarks were impressively delivered and fell like a bombshell among the Administration ring, who are endeavoring to control the Presidential election by military power. Garfield labored to vindicate his course, and tried to change the issue by alleging that the minority were obstructing a vote on the bayonet bill. Bingham followed in an excited strain, using the most violent language to the Democratic members, accusing them of organizing a dishonorable and disreputable treason in their recent proceedings. General Morgan instantly rose to his feet, and, in excited tones, branded the assertion as a falsehood. The Speaker's gavel fell again and again, but Bingham at once reiterated his insult to the Democratic members, and General Morgan, in tones heard above all the din and noise, denounced it as a lie. Bingham turned white as a sheet. Speaker Blaine called loudly, "Order," and members rose to their feet in great excitement. Job Stevenson, with characteristic partisanship, demanded that General Morgan's words be taken down, in response to which Democratic members called out, let the words of both be taken down." The Speaker ordered this to be done. Dawes called out to the Speaker that the country would hold him responsible if this disorder was not stopped, for which remark he was forthwith snubbed by Blaine. When the words of the two gentlemen were read, the Speaker ruled Morgan as out of order and Bingham as all right. Democrats at once called for the reading of all of Bingham's personalities, which being read, the Speaker was compelled to rule that they transcended the proper limits of debate. As Bingham had thus given the provocation, nothing could be done to General Morgan for resenting it, and Bingham then went on, but in a subdued strain, very different from the truculent insolence with which he had begun his speech. Kelley then completed his argument, in which he pointed out that the true issue was an attempt by the Senate to control the House of Representatives, and force it to sacrifice an appropriation bill unless it surrendered its will to the Senate. He referred to the session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, when the Republicans of the House had resisted, by dilatory motions, the attempt of the majority to engraft general legislation on an appropriation bill. He then called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the motion to recommit carried by 133 to 31. The minority, headed by Ben. Butler, Platt, and Maynard, attempted to filibuster so as to necessitate an extension, but they were not strong enough to call the yeas and nays. Platt, a carpet-bagger from Virginia, accused the Speaker of partiality, which drew upon him a very severe rebuke. The House next took a recess from half-past 12 until half-past 2 p. m., and in the meantime the Conference Committee met again. This time Messrs. Garfield and Palmer were more faithful to their trust, while Cole, under pressure from his brother Senators, being resolute to risk the loss of the Appropriation bill, in order to secure the Bayonet amendment, which is deemed essential to Grant's election, stood so that the Committees had to report a disagreement. Another Conference Committee was then ordered, and, in order to give time for them to complete their work, the two bodies extended their session to 9 p. m. Of course, this interval was improved to push many of the pet schemes of members which had been held, waiting a good chance to slip through. By this time Administration members had discovered that they could not force the House of Representatives to adopt the Bayonet Election amendment without recourse to an extra session. The protracted contest of Saturday and to-day, had proved that the opponents of the Administration could neither be intimidated or juggled on this question. The result was that the amendment was shorn of its most vicious and dangerous features by express limitations on the form of the Election Supervisors. In this shape, after explanations by Garfield, Niblack, and Kerr, of Indiana, the body of the Democrats agreed to let a direct vote be taken on the Conference report. As the amendment now stands, it provides that, upon the request of ten citizens of any election precinct, the United States Judge may appoint two citizens, one of each political party, who shall have power to be present at any registration or election held in their respective precincts, to witness the voting, the counting of the ballots, and making of the returns. But these Supervisors are to have no power of making or ordering arrests, or of interfering with the election, save by the usual rights of challenge common to all citizens. In this shape the House adopted the report by a party vote of 102 to 79. As the Bayonet amendment originally stood, it provided for Supervisors at every poll, with unchecked power to make arrests, to be aided and carried out by United States Marshals and Federal military; or, in other words, to subject to military pressure and intimidation the State and Presidential elections of this year, and thus re-elect Grant. A few of the Democrats, headed by Eldridge, attempted to filibuster against this result, but were not strong enough to call the yeas and nays. The bill appropriates $19,528,583, and is only $400,000 more than the original House bill. The effect of this action is to destroy any pretext for an extra session, and none will now be called. The Administration have completely failed to carry the important measures on which alone they depended, in order to carry the Presidential election for Grant. The Ku Klux bill stops on the Speaker's table. All the essential and dangerous features of the Bayonet Election bill have been strangled, after a protracted and earnest contest. The Senate, which belongs to Grant, did its part of the work. This failure of these revolutionary scenes, needed to perpetuate Grant's power, is due partly to the desire of the members to get home and look after their interests, and to the dread felt by the Administration of calling an extra session avowedly to pass these bills, but far more to the fact that the friends of Grant's election are not in a majority in the House. A number of Republicans are at least in favor of Greeley, and, therefore, will not consent to give the President the means for his re-election. This fact explains why the House has checkmated the Senate, and at last forced an adjournment, while it rejected their favorite bills. Even the Civil Rights, or Social Equality, bill goes over to next winter.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, which was approved by the President this evening, contains an appropriation of $100,000 for St Louis Harbor, and $25,000 for Alton, Illinois, Harbor.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House to-day presented the Senate bill relieving the political disabilities of Zebulon Vance, of South Carolina, and General F. Houston, of Alabama, and it was approved by the President this evening.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

Representative Tesser to-day introduced a bill, which subsequently passed both Houses, providing for an appropriation of $200,000 for the erecting of Federal buildings at Evansville, Ind.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River, prepared at the instance of the Engineer's Department, which was before the Houses all day and finally referred to a Conference Committee, was agreed upon at so short a time before adjournment, that it could not be engrossed, so it goes over until next December, when it will receive the President's signature and become a law.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The House Military Committee to-day made its report on the loss of the Buell court records, and submitted the testimony to the House for printing. After stating that the object of the Committee, among other things, was to learn who was responsible for the loss of the records, the report says the Committee has examined a large number of witnesses who might have a knowledge of these papers, and their loss, or abstraction, and finds no trace as to where the papers of the Court of Inquiry are or may be. It seems that the only paper relating to this important case, found in the War Department, was the opinion of the Committee, early in the report. It is stated that General Wallace, the President of the Court, and General Buell, both testify that nothing was disclosed in the inquiry, which tended to make an injurious impression regarding General Grant or General Sherman, and this is borne out by the testimony of the two officers in regard to the manner in which the records of the War Department are kept. The report states that the letter-books of the headquarters of the army, particularly the letter-books of General Halleck, have been mutilated; leaves have been torn out, and, some places, the stubs are marked as private and personal, and in the blank back leaves of some others is a memorandum, signed by an officer of General Halleck's staff, that they were torn off for the reason that they were personal and confidential letters, and taken out by General Halleck. These indexes and stubs were examined by the Committee, and were found as stated, that some of them were private, but the Committee report that it cannot at present express an opinion as to what were the contents of these letters, since many of them were not indexed, and many others had but a slight memorandum indicating their character. A large number of them seemed to have been on official business of importance, and necessarily of value as public historical documents. The testimony concurs in showing that these mutilations were made by order or by permission of General Halleck, and before they came into the hands of his successor or of the War Department. The Committee also report that by order of General Rawlins, then Secretary of War, a number of letters and documents were taken from the files of the War Department and delivered to General Adam Badeau, who was, at the time, writing a history of the war. These letters were of an official character all of them, and important in their nature,—being about thirty-seven in number. They appeared to have been letters, and not reports, of the army operations and battles. No testimony of the loss or abstraction of any reports of army operations is alluded to. The report says the last letters have been proven to have been sent to England, and whether returned to this country or not by General Badeau does not appear, they not having been returned to the files of the War Department.

LIST OF PROMINENT BILLS PASSED DURING THE SESSION.

The business accomplished during the session just closed includes a greater number of bills than for any long session for several preceding Congresses, and though probably a less proportion of these are of the first importance, the following list, compiled from official sources, contains the titles of all bills, except those of a private nature, which have received the signature of the President since Congress assembled in December: Acts making appropriations for expenses which may be incurred under the Treaty of Washington; relating to the Commission of Arbitration at Geneva; to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington; relating to the British and American claims; for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Ill.; to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of taking the ninth census of the United States; relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries; an act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census; an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864; an act to set apart a certain tract of land lying near the head waters of the Yellowstone River for a public park; an act to constitute Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, a port of delivery; an act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, Mo.; an act to amend Section 35 of an act entitled an act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes; an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska; an act authorizing an American register for the brig Isadora, owned by Edwin M. Fowle, of Newton, Mass.; an act to repeal the paragraphs of schedule C of the Internal Revenue acts imposing taxes on canned meats, fish, and certain other articles; an act to authorize the Warren National Bank, of South Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, to change its name to the Warren National Bank of Peabody, Mass.; an act to authorize the sale of public property at Houston, Maine; an act to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois; an act to amend Section 36 of an act entitled an act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes; an act authorizing the survey and making of the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; an act for the relief of pre-emption settlers in the State of California; an act extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal; an act to provide for the reporting and printing of debates of Congress; an act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows, and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States; an act for the relief of sufferers by fire at Chicago; an act granting right of way through the public lands of the United States for the construction of a railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon; an act relating to the proposals and contracts for transportation of the mails and for other purposes; an act repealing the duty on tea and coffee; an act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States; an act to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army; an act to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army; an act to authorize the Commissioners of Claims to appoint a Committee to take testimony, and for other purposes; an act to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians; an act to prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys; an act regulating the mode of making private contracts with Indians; an act to remove political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States; an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union, approved January 23, 1845; an act to regulate criminal practice in Federal Courts; an act to provide for the completion of three volumes of Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition; an act granting a pension to the widow of Admiral Farragut; an act supplemental to an act entitled an act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census; an act to change the location of the Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Mass., to the City of Boston, Mass.; an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 24, 1866; an act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the several Circuit Courts of the United States to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen; an act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes; an act for the better security of bond reserves, and to facilitate bank Clearing House exchanges.

BILLS FAILED.

The important bills and resolutions that have failed at this session are as follows: Bill to reform the collection of customs, at the various ports of the country; to facilitate commerce between the United States and China, Japan, and the countries of Asia; to define the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines; joint resolution for a one-term amendment to the Constitution; bill to provide for a commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital; joint resolution for the purchase of the island of Cuba; Mexican, Brazilian, and Australian steamship subsidies; postal telegraph bill; bill to prevent cruelty to animals; Civil Rights bill; Civil Service Reform bill; bill authorizing ten or more sloops-of-war; joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of the President by a direct vote of the people, and abolishing the office of Vice President; bill relating to the fisheries; to carry into effect the provisions of the Washington Treaty; bill to secure the public lands to actual settlers; bill for the consolidation of Indian tribes under a civil Government, to be called the Territory of Oklahama; bill granting bounty to persons of color who were slaves prior to April 15, 1861; bill to promote immigration to the United States; bill to pay for the illegal seizure of cotton after June 15, 1865; bill to refund the cotton tax; bill to protect life and property on vessels propelled in whole or part by steam; bill extending the power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the several States. In addition to these, all bills for the admission of Territories as States; for the punishment of polygamy in Utah; for the grants of lands to railroads, and all bills to revive ship-building, and all financial measures.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The House Military Committee to-day made a report concerning the loss of a portion of the papers in the matter of the Buell Court of Inquiry. They have examined a large number of witnesses, and find no trace of the object of inquiry. The evidence shows that they came into the possession of the War Department on the 15th of May, 1867; remained for a time in the office of the Judge Advocate General, and taken part of the time ostensibly to the office of the Adjutant General. They never were part of the proper records of the former office, where they lay in the trunk in which they were brought to the city until taken away. There is no evidence that they ever reached the Adjutant General's office, and the weight of evidence is, that they were never placed on file there. The Adjutant General testified that his official records show only the receipt of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, and nothing more, which is found on file in the office of the Secretary of War. There is nothing in any office to show the presence or absence of any other paper in connection with the case. No blame seems to attach to any particular officer, person, or employe for the loss. General Wallace, President of the Court, and General Buell, exonerate the President and General Sherman from the least suspicion. The Committee have recommended a bill, which has become a law, authorizing the transcript of Patman's notes of the trial to be filed in the War Department to supply the loss of the original papers. They also find that Buell has complete letter-press copies of the testimony. As to the case generally of the books and records in the War Department, the evidence shows that portions of the letter-book of General Halleck were torn out, for the alleged reason that they were private and confidential, but the Committee cannot at present express an opinion as to what were the contents, as many were not indexed, and others have but a slight memorandum indicating their character.

A large number appear to be on official business of importance, and necessarily of value as public historical documents. The testimony shows that the mutilations were made by order or permission of Halleck, and before they came into the hands of his successor or of the War Department. The Committee submit a complete list of these letters, and hope to obtain additional facts from the testimony of Halleck's staff officers. The Committee also ascertained that a number of letters and documents were taken from the files of the War Department and delivered to General Adam Badeau, who at the time was writing the history of the war, some of which have not been returned to the War Department. They are known perfectly by the notes, the indices, and memoranda in the office of the Adjutant General. All the other records are in good order and well preserved. The Committee ask further time to investigate the loss of the papers and documents, believing further light may be thrown on the subject.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The views of Senators Bayard and Casserly were submitted to the Senate to-day, on the alleged abuses in the New York Custom House. They dissent entirely from the conclusions of the majority, and adduce testimony of great numbers of leading merchants of New York to prove that excessive extortions under the General Order business, after becoming a monopoly in the hands of Leet and Stocking were intensified so that there can be no doubt that, under the administration of Collector Murphy, it was monstrous abuse and scandalous system of robbery. They cite Leet's own deposition to show that he talked with General Grant in regard to the General Order business two months before the inauguration. Leet, Porter, and Babcock, were the mess-mates at the Government expense. The others knew Leet contemplated going into a warehouse at New York. After the inauguration of Grant, the latter gave Leet a letter in the strongest terms, addressed to Mr. Grinnell. Leet was so far intrusted with Grant's secrets that he knew that Grinnell was to be Collector, and first informed him of it in New York. After Grinnell's instalment, Leet again presented himself and demanded the business for which he said the letter should be considered an order. Grinnell offered him $5,000 per annum if he would go back to his place in the army, and not interfere with New York politics. Leet declined. He then made his arrangements with Bixby, obtaining $5,000 a year in exchange for the influence contained in Grant's letter to Grinnell, but he soon complained to his friend Lindsay and others, that this sum was insufficient for his share in the mess, and consequently he set to work to obtain the whole general order business from Grinnell. This Grinnell was unwilling to accord him, and only gave him a part. He threatened Grinnell with removal if his wishes were not complied with, and, Grinnell, not complying, in July, 1870, was removed, and Murphy appointed in his place. During this period, say the minority, Leet avers that neither Grant, Porter, nor Babcock had any knowledge of his connection with the general order of business, which is more remarkable for the fact that he had discussed the matter with Grant before he obtained it, and then only obtained it through Grant. Within a few weeks after Murphy received his commission, Leet & Stocking, and the whole general order of business on the North River side of New York, being the first time it had been made a monopoly. In vain merchants protested, in vain the Secretary of the Treasury backed their application; Collector Murphy turned a deaf ear and sustained Leet and Stocking in their systematic extortions, which continued until the Committee met in New York. No one than the President knew better Leet's relation to the general order business, and no one knew better how Leet obtained it. He had given him the only letter which produced the result. It is proved that A. T. Stewart, on more than one occasion, informed Grant of the abuses practiced by Leet and Stocking, and begged him to reform it, but no attention was paid whatever. No one can deny that one word from the President would have caused the withdrawal of the general order privileges from their stores, but he did not check the abuses and, therefore, sustained them, and is responsible for the abuses of the general order system. The minority hold that the testimony fully establishes the fact that gratuities and fees for extra services have regularly paid in these departments. The steamship companies were compelled to pay regular fixed charges on every occasion of discharge, part money and part rations in food and spirits. The system of weighing is thoroughly corrupt, being always entrusted entirely to laborers picked up along the shore, upon whose accuracy the Government has to rely. The system of political assessment upon Custom House employes is condemned as demoralizing, as well as the system of seizures and compromises. Honorable merchants are shown to be subjects of plunder by special agents of the Treasury and their gang of informers, one special agent, Jayne, being sworn to have received in a year and a half $125,000 for his share of the plunder. The Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor shared the moiety with the informer, and have salaries more than double that of President. The minority speak of the detectable methods resorted to by Jayne and others to terrify witnesses, or compel parties to confess, and assert that it is fully established that under this system no conviction of punishment for alleged frauds upon the revenue have ever occurred; but, on the contrary, the payment of these sums of money in compromise results in compounding the felony or condoning the misdemeanor. The influences and action of the Custom House officers in controlling the last State Convention in New York and the anxiety of the President to control the State Convention, is fully set forth, as, also, proofs abundant of the most profligate bargains and sales of Custom House offices by Murphy, who was utterly destitute of any sense of the greatness of the trust devolved upon him. His own [illegible] his position proves him totally ignorant of the plainest duties of his place. Under such a regime nothing but corruption could be expected, and the loss to the Government cannot well be estimated. The minority, nevertheless, recognize certain officers as valuable and faithful public servants and recommend the tenure of good behavior. They close by stating that no department of the New York Custom House is free from the taint of demoralization entailed by the rule of Murphy, and the utter unfitness and incompetency of those placed in high places of the civil government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. BAYARD presented the minority report on the New York Custom House frauds, which was ordered printed.

TREE-PLANTING.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the bill to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies was amended so as to require ten years' cultivation of timber, instead of five, in order to acquire title, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill relating to obtaining a site for Government buildings in Cincinnati.

Messrs. CASSERLY, BAYARD, and STOCKTON opposed the bill.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM thought that the providing of buildings for the collection of customs in New York, of greater importance than the Cincinnati bill.

Mr. CONKLING complained that attempts to secure consideration of the bill providing for a Government building in New York had been defeated by unreasonable objections. The Cincinnati bill was tabled.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the resolution offered in executive session on Saturday, to extend the session until 6 o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. HOWE interposed a motion to reconsider the vote by which the views of the minority of the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment in relation to the New York Custom House, were ordered to be printed this morning. He found that the document did injustice to the majority of the Committee, by stating that the minority had been greatly surprised to find that, without notice to them, or consultation with them, the majority had prepared a report on the New York Custom House investigation.

Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY reasserted that they never had received any intimation that a report was to be made this session until the Saturday before it was made.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to extend the session until 6 o'clock this evening.

CHANDLER TELLS OF A CONSPIRACY.

Mr. CHANDLER said he hoped the resolution would not be adopted, and that Congress would continue in session until it should have completed all necessary legislation. The time of the Senate had been wasted throughout the session in pursuance of an agreement made early in November last, at a hotel in New York, between a prominent Senator, formerly a Republican, and a prominent Democratic senator, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and other Democrats whom he could name, to the effect that a new party should be organized to be called the Reform party; that, during this session, the Democrats should keep quiet and let the discontented Republicans do the talking, and that a certain Republican Senator should be the nominee of the new party for the Presidency.

Mr. FENTON. Will the Senator from Michigan name the Senators to whom he refers?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, sir; I will not.

Mr. FENTON said he did not believe a word of the statement, but supposed the Senator had been misinformed.

Mr. CASSERLY remarked that he had spoken to other Democrats on the floor, and there was not a word of truth in the statement from beginning to end.

Mr. THURMAN. I would like to know exactly what the Senator's statement is.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated his statement about the agreement, and said again that the Democrats had faithfully carried it out.

Mr. THURMAN. That implies that such an understanding was known to the Democratic Senators, because, otherwise, they could not have faithfully carried it out. Now, so far as I am concerned (and each one can speak for himself), I give the statement a flat, unqualified contradiction. I say nothing about the manifest impropriety of speaking of such an understanding when a man will not take the responsibility of giving names, but I say that the Senator's own statement is the first I have ever heard of such an understanding.

Mr. STEVENSON. Is the Democratic Senator to whom Senator Chandler refers on this floor?

Mr. CHANDLER. There was a Democratic Senator in that Conference, but I do not choose to name him.

Mr. STEVENSON. This is the first I have ever heard of it, and I think it is due to the Democrats on this floor that the Senator should not charge conspiracy on them, unless he is prepared to give the name of the Democratic Senator who took part in it.

Mr. CHANDLER. In accordance with that understanding, almost on the first day of the session, a perfect howl for reform was raised. Committee after Committee of Investigation was organized, and the time has been occupied, day after day, week after week, and month after month, in political discussion, in which the Senators on the other side have taken no part.

After some further remarks, Mr Chandler said he would yield the floor to vote on the resolution to extend the session until 6 p. m.

Mr. POOL moved to amend so as to rescind the resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-day, and leave the question of adjournment open. Lost.

Mr. POOL moved to strike out 6 p. m. to-day, and insert Thursday, June 27. Lost.

The House resolution extending the session until 6 p. m. to-day, was concurred in.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. BLAIR moved to take up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Steamboat bill.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice that if the bill should be taken up he would speak at least two hours against it.

Messrs. BLAIR and MORTON urged the importance of passing the bill at this session.

The motion to take up was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 25.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to authorize the issue of college scrip to Arkansas was amended and passed.

The following bill was also passed: For the restoration to market of certain Indian lands in Michigan.

THE BRIDGE BILL.

The general bill prescribing conditions to be observed in the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, was taken up, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Commerce agreed to.

Mr. BOREMAN offered an amendment, requiring that the main span of any bridge built across the Ohio, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have a clear span of 350 feet, and any bridge below the mouth of the Big Sandy, an opening of 400 feet.

On this amendment the general subject of bridges across the Ohio was discussed until a message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and asking a new conference.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the request of the House for a further conference be agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

After some further discussion of the Ohio River Bridge bill, Mr. THURMAN moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of acceding to a new conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from the Enforcement act amendment, and insist on all its other amendments to the Appropriation bill, but the motion was ruled out of order.

The motion for a new Committee of Conference was agreed to, and the Chair (Anthony) appointed the same Committee, Cole, Edmunds, and Stevenson.

Mr. Boreman's amendment to the Bridge bill was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, 350 feet span. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

DISABILITY BILL.

At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Harlan, and at 5 o'clock open session was resumed, and the bill to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and George S. Houston, of Alabama, passed—yeas, 16; nays, 3.

SESSION EXTENDED.

The House resolution extending the session until 6 p. m. was concurred in.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) in the absence of Mr. WRIGHT, Chairman of the special Committee to investigate charges against Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted a report covering the investigation so far as it has yet gone.

Mr. NORWOOD, as the minority of the Committee, submitted his views.

RECESS.

The Senate then took a recess to 8 p. m.

The Senate before the recess, concurred in the Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the bill in relation to the Construction of bridges across the Ohio.

Several private bills passed. The House bill abolishing the franking privilege was received.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that it be put on its passage at once, and said it was a measure that the people demanded. Objection was made, and at 8:45 the Senate went into Executive Session, which lasted a few minutes.

Open session was then resumed and continued with much confusion until 9 o'clock, when the presiding officer, Anthony, announced the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The presentation, by Mr. GARFIELD, of the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill led to a question as to the precedence to be given to such report.

The SPEAKER ruled that the conference report must have the first preference. The report was accordingly made.

The Democrats immediately resorted to filibustering, in order to defeat action upon it.

The report of the Conference Committee's objection to the Senate amendment is merely a modification, and provides that whenever, in any county or parish in any Congressional District, ten reputable citizens request the United States District Judge to have an election guarded, the Judge shall appoint two citizens, of different political parties, Supervisors of Election, with the powers of Supervisors in large cities.

Mr. GARFIELD severely denounced the course of the minority in opposing the enforcement amendment to the Sundry Appropriation bill. He contended that the question which had arisen was far above the bill itself, or any item in it. It was whether the majority in the House, which was held responsible by the country, had the right to consider a great Appropriation bill whenever the minority said no. If not, they were in the midst of a parliamentary revolution similar to the revolution that led to the late bloody rebellion, and which resulted in the vindication of the right of the people to have a majority govern. He would never compromise with the opposition so long as they demanded that unless the enforcement amendment is stricken out this great Appropriation bill shall not become a law. This proposition of the opposition was simply a plain denial of the right of the American people to make laws through the majority of their representatives. He proposed to stay here until next December, if necessary, to pass this Appropriation bill.

Mr. BROOKS insisted that the Enforcement act was unconstitutional.

Mr. BINGHAM said the pretence of unconstitutionality was the inauguration of treason as dishonorable and damning as that of twelve years ago.

Here there was an impatient outburst on the Democratic side of the House, Mr. MORGAN shouting at the top of his voice something about Bingham's statement being false, and Mr. Eldridge endeavoring to make a point of order, but the loud and continuous hammering kept up by the Speaker's gavel rendered every utterance inaudible.

Mr. BINGHAM, as soon as he could make himself heard, repeated and declared that he was ready to make his statement good before the tribunal of history, and before the great tribunal of the American people; that the proposition pretended to be set up here of the right of the minority to stay indefinitely, the right of the majority to legislate was as disgraceful and as dishonorable as—

Mr. MORGAN, (rising excitedly, and shouting at the top of his voice, running a race with the Speaker's gavel, and with shouts of "Order, order," from the Republican side of the House) denounced Bingham's statements as a lie.

Mr. BINGHAM, (resuming his sentence where he had been interrupted), and as treasonable as that other pretext—

Mr. MORGAN, (again raising his voice to its highest pitch and gesticulating excitedly). I say it's a scandalous calumny. [Loud calls to order, while the SPEAKER hammered fast and furious]. It is a lie and I will thrust it down your throat. [These remarks were only heard in incoherent phrases, and are but the reporter's interpretation of the few articulations that reached his ear.] I will allow no man to make such a charge against me or against my colleagues.

Mr. DAWES suggested to the Speaker that Mr. Morgan should be put under arrest.

The Speaker warned Morgan that if he persisted in violating the rules of the House the Chair would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody.

Mr. STEVENSON demanded that Mr. Morgan's offensive words be taken down.

Mr. BECK made a like demand as to Bingham's remarks.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the country would hold the Speaker responsible unless he caused the arrest of the parties who violated the rules of the House.

There was a pause in the House proceedings, while the *Globe* reporters were transcribing the offensive remarks of the two gentlemen from Ohio. The reporters' transcript of Bingham's remarks having been transcribed, the SPEAKER decided that the language transcended the legitimate bound of debate, and was not altogether in order.

Mr. BINGHAM was proceeding to vindicate what he had said, when the SPEAKER reminded him that, by the rules, when the decision of the Chair was that a remark was unparliamentary, the member offending was not allowed to proceed, except by leave of the House.

Mr DAVIS moved that Mr. Bingham be allowed to proceed in order, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON called for a decision as to Morgan's remarks.

The SPEAKER decided that they were not parliamentary, and that Mr. Morgan's proceedings were disorderly.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired whether there was any remedy to prevent Mr. Morgan from interrupting and insulting members.

Mr. DAWES suggested, in reply, that the Speaker had the right to arrest any member who violated the rules, and had no doubt he would do so.

The SPEAKER remarked that he had attempted, by the use of the gavel, to prevent Mr. Morgan's remarks from being heard.

Mr. DAWES. I hope the Speaker will not resort to that mode of enforcing the rules, but will arrest members who persist in violating them.

The SPEAKER (somewhat testily). The Chair must be the judge of the manner in which he preserves the order of the House.

Mr. BINGHAM resumed his remarks, and vindicated what he had already said, admitting, however, in the course of his remarks, that he himself had been identified with filibustering proceedings of the minority against the Kansas provision in the Army Appropriation bill of 1858, when a new session had to be called to pass it.

Mr. KELLEY closed the debate by saying it was his conviction that this method of passing any law, however wise, was a most dangerous one, and one for which the Republican party ought not to make itself responsible. He, therefore, hoped the report would be recommitted. He moved the previous question on his motion.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) hoped the previous question would not be seconded. [Cries of "Question! question!"]

On a vote by tellers there were 101 in the affirmative, and Mr. Butler withdrew his demand for a further count, remarking that the result of the corrupt bargain was apparent.

Mr. KELLEY intimated that it was not for Mr. Butler to talk of corruption.

The previous question was seconded, and the conference report was recommitted—yeas, 99; nays, 79.

STAFF PROMOTIONS.

Mr. COBURN presented the conference report on the bill respecting staff promotions in the army, and it was agreed to. The bill repeals so much of the sixth section of the army Appropriation bill of 1870 as prohibited promotion in the Engineer Department; provided that nothing contained in this bill shall authorize promotions in that Department over the grade of Colonel.

FILIBUSTERING.

While Coburn's conference report was awaiting action, a filibustering spirit manifested itself among the more ultra of the Republican members, and many of them declined to vote, so as to indicate there was no quorum present. There was a motion for a call of the House, but the Speaker declined to recognize it, and instead recognized Mr. Kelley, who offered a concurrent resolution extending the session till 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. PLATT moved that the House adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was voted down.

The resolution extending the session was then adopted—yeas, 133; nays, 31.

Mr. PLATT moved to reconsider the last vote, and called for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER, after the count, announced there were but twenty-six members demanding the yeas and nays, which was not one-fifth of the last vote.

Mr. PLATT made some remark intimating partiality on the part of the Speaker, and saying the yeas and nays had often been ordered by twenty-six members.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia, unless he is grossly ignorant, is grossly disrespectful to the Chair. [Expressions of satisfaction and approval on the Democratic side.] The last vote showed 164 members voting. The youngest member of the House knows that when the yeas and nays are immediately thereafter demanded, the Chairman never assumes that they are ordered unless one-fifth of the members last voting rise.

To the members generally: "Is this not so?" [Responses of "Yes, yes."]

Mr. PLATT proceeded to reply to the Speaker, but the Democratic members shut him off by loud calls to order.

The SPEAKER interposed, and expressed a desire that Mr. Platt should be heard, but Mr. BANKS objected most emphatically, intimating that the object of Mr. Platt and his backers was to consume time.

The tellers were ordered on the yeas and nays, and Mr. Platt got an opportunity of saying that the yeas and nays had been ordered several times to-day by a less number than 26.

Mr. DAWES informed the Speaker that Platt's original statement, which the Speaker had not heard, was that the Chair had shown gross partiality.

The SPEAKER said he had misunderstood Mr. Platt's statement, and pardoned it on the ground of gross ignorance. [Laughter and encouragement from the Democratic side of the House].

The tellers reported as the result of the count—29 to 128.

The SPEAKER, in announcing the result, said he regretted the language which he had used towards the gentleman from Virginia, but that it was the first time in his history in which he had cause for belief that either side supposed he was partial or unfair in count. He was glad that the count by tellers had amply vindicated the correctness of his own count.

The motion to reconsider the vote extending the session was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill giving the widow of General Anderson $10,000 instead of a pension, passed. The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nebraska $39,000, passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A message was received that the Senate had concurred in extending the session. [Great Laughter.]

The bill to pay $112,000 to Theodore Adams for the construction of mortar boats was referred to a Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, a proviso was added to the Senate bill relating to steamboats, and the matter was referred to a Conference Committee. The proviso suspends for one year any existing law or regulation requiring the use of the lock-up safety valve, registering steam gauge, pipes to carry steam into the hold of vessels, low water indicator, and testing pumps.

RECESS.

The House then in order to shut off all this eccentric legislation took a recess from 12:30 to 2:30.

DR. MARY WALKER.

During the recess a more eccentric movement was attempted by Mrs. Mary Walker (Doctor Walker), who made her way to the Clerk's desk and proceeded to harangue members in the interest of woman nurses in the army. Being interfered with by Mr. Boyd, Assistant Doorkeeper, she made a backward, but ascending, change of position to the Speaker's chair, and from that point tried to continue her address, but the efforts of the Assistant Doorkeeper being seconded by those of Mr. Buxton, the doorkeeper, the excited little woman was overruled and led out of the hall protesting against such ungallant, and un-Republican treatment.

APPROPRIATIONS.

On reassembling, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Appropriation Committee to meet during recess to supervise all the laws affecting appropriations.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The testimony in the Buell Court Martial case was presented and ordered printed.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD reported that the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was unable to agree. A Committee was ordered, the same members being appointed.

BILL ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A bill passed, under suspension of the rules, abolishing the franking privilege after the 1st of September next, and providing stamps for the President, heads of Departments, Senate, and House. Speeches of Congressmen are not to be stamped.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

A bill passed extending the right of homestead to soldiers' widows, eldest child or father and mother of the soldier if dead.

MICHIGAN LANDS.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan was concurred in.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills appropriating $100,000 for public buildings at Raleigh, N. C., and $300,000 for the same at Pittsburgh, passed.

SESSION AGAIN EXTENDED.

A resolution by Mr. DAWES extending the session till 9 was adopted—102 to 46.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The announcement was received that the Senate had agreed to the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD then presented the Conference report to the House. The amendment is modified by providing that, in any county or parish in any Congressional District, if ten persons request the Judge of a United States Circuit Court to have the registration or election guarded and scrutinized, the Judge shall appoint two citizens of the election district or voting precinct of the different political parties as Supervisors of Elections. They to be paid, and not empowered to make arrests or perform other duties, except to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and making up returns thereof.

Mr. GARFIELD explained the provision that the Supervisors would be simply witnesses for the Government of any frauds. They will have nothing to do with challenging votes or deciding challenges, or with giving or withholding of certificates of election. The bill appropriates $19,158,588, being $7,000,000 less than the same bill last year.

Mr. KERR opposed the amendment, as being an interference with elections in the States, but considered it now clipped of its dangerous element.

Mr. POTTER made similar remarks.

The rules were suspended, and the report agreed to,—102 to 89,—a party vote, excepting Farnsworth, who voted nay.

DISABILITY BILL.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Geo. J. Houston, of Alabama, and Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, passed.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for a Government building at Evansville, Ind., passed.

RECESS.

At 7:10, recess till 8:15 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess the amendments to the House bill extending benefits of the Agricultural College bill to the State of Arkansas were concurred in.

Various propositions for the benefit of the clerks and employes of the House were offered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn was ordered.

The conference report on the Ohio Bridge bill was presented by Mr. HOLMAN and agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

In the midst of much confusion and the pressure on the part of members to get the recognition of the Speaker, the hour for adjournment being about to arrive, a resolution of thanks to the Speaker was offered by Mr RANDALL, and adopted unanimously, for the able, prompt, and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Then the Speaker, at 9 p. m., declared the House adjourned for the second session of the Forty-second Congress, wishing all the members a safe return to their homes. [Loud cheers].

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

HAVANA, June 10.—A severe engagement occurred between Colonel Bascone's and Vicente Garcia's Spaniards, which resulted in the killing of twenty insurgents, including Lico Cruz, second in command of Garcia's forces. The insurgents attempted, unsuccessfully, to recapture Cruz after he was wounded.

A London despatch says: "On Thursday Minister Sickles submitted a formal peremptory demand for the release of Dr. Houard. Mr. Sickles conveyed to the Spanish Government the desire of the President that there should be no delay, but that the subject should receive immediate attention, and in case of a refusal to comply, he stated that the President would take decisive action in the matter.

"The insurrection is still alarming, bad news having been received from Tarragona."

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 9.—The revolutionists, under Quiroga, having recaptured Monterey on the 4th instant, before General Ceballos could reach there with reinforcements, Quiroga turned on Ceballos with all his force and compelled him to retreat to Mier, where he was yesterday. It is believed to-day that Ceballos cannot remain the field against the insurgents with his present forces, and is retreating on Matamoras to shelter himself and the National Guard. Several of General Ceballos' heavy guns have reached Reynosa, having been sent in advance to prevent their re-entering his retreat. General Quiroga's force is estimated at five thousand men, he having impressed into his service fifteen hundred prisoners captured from General Corrello in the engagements at Monterey. General Ceballos issued a proclamation at Mier yesterday, acknowledging the disaster at Monterey and its reoccupation by the Revolutionists, their advance upon his force, and indicating the probability of his retreat here, which is now being executed. Another siege of Matamoras is imminent, with the prestige of the recent success in favor of the Revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—The Brownsville steamer, of San Juan, arrived to-night from Comargo, which place she left yesterday p. m., bringing Governor Cordeilas and staff and twenty other men, who are all of the Government forces that escaped from the disaster at Monterey out of 4,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—Steamship Nemesis, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—Steamers City of Paris and Adriatic, from New York, arrived.

The ballot bill passed to a second reading in the House of Lords to-night by a vote of 86 against 56, after a long debate.

THE TREATY.

[Present State of the Negotiations.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that "it now appears a principle is involved as to the prospective action of the clauses of the supplemental article of the Treaty of Washington, which might result from different constructions of these clauses by either Government, at a future period. This, as stated by Mr. Gladstone on the 3d instant, is the sole object in continuing the negotiations. The British Government still thinks our language not sufficiently explicit on this point. To a despatch from the Secretary of State, of June 8, stating that the discussion of further amendments was useless, Earl Granville sent a reply, asking that at the meeting of the arbitrators, which is to take place June 15, an adjournment be had for eight months. With this note is sent a draft of the formal postponement. Our Government refused to accede this demand, holding at the same time that the matter of postponing is left in the hands of the arbitrators, to whom England may apply single handed. The full correspondence is to be sent to Congress to-day.

LONDON, June 10.—Earl Granville will make a statement to-morrow in the House of Lords, with regard to the negotiations for the amendment of the Treaty in Washington.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A falling barometer with southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail on Tuesday north of the Ohio Valley. Increasing cloudiness, possibly threatening weather and fresh to brisk winds over the upper lake region; clear weather over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and over the middle and New England States with light to fresh westerly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region, with probably increasing cloudiness. Excepting brisk winds for the upper lakes, dangerous winds are not anticipated.

FINANCIAL.

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Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

CANCELLING STAMPS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Power Elevators,

Manufactured by JAS. L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum-st., Cincinnati.

Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

Owners of Buildings!

Call and see the HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR in operation at 34 South Canal-st., Scoville's Building.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers. The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELIJAH B. WASHBURN, Esq. Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

FOR SALE.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

FOR SALE—The buildings of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, called the Centre-av. Barracks, situated on West Harrison-st., near Centre-av. Inquire on the premises, from 8 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE.

A very fine quarry of fire-proof sandstone of beautiful color, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, [illegible] miles from Chicago, convenient for loading. Inquire of [illegible] W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block, corner Washington and Market-sts., where samples and full particulars may be seen.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,

Broadway, New York.

This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proven in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of order on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 3, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. G. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at [illegible] 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at [illegible]

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at [illegible] 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at [illegible] 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, etc. Monday, [illegible] and Friday, at [illegible] 7 p. m.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Demonstration in New York Yesterday Pronounced a Failure.

Only Thirty-Five Hundred Unenthusiastic Men in the Procession.

The Leading Piano Manufacturers Will Suspend Rather than Yield.

The Eight-Hour Movement Elsewhere.

In New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The procession of eight-hour strikers, to-day, was a great deal smaller than was promised and expected, and barely escaped being a failure through the workmen in general not being disposed to turn out, spending money incidentally for transparencies and brass bands. By 9 o'clock this morning, at the place of formation, it became evident that confusion reigned supreme. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the procession to move, but at that time the various societies occupied the by-streets in the neighborhood of the Cooper Institute, and no move was made to form a line. It soon transpired that a final attempt was being made to get certain societies to turn out and the line of march would not be taken until these societies had been heard from. The American house-painters and bricklayers had already notified the Committee of their refusal to join in the procession, but delegations were expected from the mill-workers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, confectioners, carpenters, and Early Closing Association. When 11 o'clock had arrived and none of these appeared, it was determined to move at once. The procession was formed in the following order: First platoon ten police; Dennis L. Griffin, Grand Marshal, in a coach drawn by two gray horses. The Eight-Hour League of Cabinet-makers, preceded by a band, followed next. This comprised the following societies: Carvers, burnishers, and polishers, coffin-makers, desk-makers, and upholsterers. The Society carried both German and American flags, and numerous transparencies, with German and English mottoes. Among the inscriptions were the following: "No compromise. Eight hours is our motto." "Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow." "Eight hours, the question of the day." "Every man, woman, and child should be with us." "He that is not with us is a traitor."

The upholsterers came next with a banner labelled, "Upholsterers," and after them the carvers, wood turners, polishers, and varnishers. Then came the pianoforte-makers in strong force, preceded by a band. The inscriptions on their banners included the following mottoes: "All the piano-makers for liberty, fraternity, and the moral elevation of mankind." "Eight hours and twenty per cent—we stand within the ground of the law."

The first and second sections of the International Society followed with blood-red flags, one of which bore the inscription in white letters, "Workingmen of all countries unite." They were succeeded by the Singer sewing machine men, forming a large body, and carrying an immense white banner inscribed, "Employer's Protective Union of the Singer Manufacturing Co. United we stand, divided we fall;" and with a picture of two clasped hands. They also carried two red flags, one of which bore the incendiary motto: "Eight hours—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The Operative Bricklayers of the State of New York, and Union No. 39, composed of Germans, were next in order, accompanied by a band. Following them were another section of piano-forte makers. Delegates from the United Confectioners; German painters: another section of Singer men and coach-makers; Eight Hour League. The procession was closed by the Journeymen Bakers' Benevolent Society.

The route of the procession along the Bowery was crowded with spectators, and at frequent beer saloons much bunting was displayed, with an occasional placard thereon for eight hours. When the body arrived at Spring street, the Coach Makers and Singer men left the line of procession and filed through Spring and Mott streets, past the factories of Singer and Brewster & Co. The movement was executed in a perfectly quiet manner. At Mott and Canal streets the seceders again joined the procession up Broadway. Spectators were conspicuous for their fewness and not a flag or strip of bunting was to be seen. The route lay up Broadway to Fourteenth, down Avenue B to Eighth street, thence to the Cooper Institute, where they were dismissed. The procession was productive of very little enthusiasm among either the strikers or the crowd. A feature in the proceedings was the entire absence of eight hour placards in store windows despite the threats of the league, that members would pledge themselves to deal at no store which did not exhibit this sign of sympathy. The procession, as it filed into Broadway, numbered 3,500. Five hundred policemen were distributed along the line of march, and the procession was as orderly throughout as any ever seen in New York. It indulged in neither cheers nor groans, and was as devoid of enthusiasm as the spectators.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—The procession of the strikers did not reach 2,000 men, and was lacking in enthusiasm. It was scantily provided with banners and music. The sidewalks were never impassable, and although a fringe of idlers stood on the curbstones, the police were able without difficulty to preserve the most complete order, and there was not a solitary cheer nor other demonstration along the route to prove that the sympathy of the spectators was with the agitation. Another remarkable feature in the day's proceedings was the entire absence of eight hour placards in the store windows, despite the threats of the League, that the members would pledge themselves to deal at no store which did not exhibit this sign of sympathy with the movement. The procession marched quickly over its appointed route and quietly dispersed.

A large number of Singer's workmen were paid off this afternoon. The money was handed them in envelopes, together with a printed circular appealing to their reason, and asking them to work on the old system. A number of policemen were present, but there was no disturbance of the 2,800 men employed by the Company. Only 300 appeared in the procession.

At a meeting of the Piano Manufacturers this morning, Steinway announced that his factory had been closed on Saturday and would remain closed, as the firm determined to hold out against the strike.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Cabinet-Makers' Union, at its meeting to-day, resolved to strike for eight hours. The strike includes upholsterers, varnishers, carvers, machine hands, molders, turners, sawyers, and piano-makers. The Germans were the principal attendants at the meeting.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Quite a large meeting of workingmen was held yesterday, to consider the feasibility of forming an eight-hour league. Speeches were made by Warren Chase and several others. A Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Business in Wall street to-day was dull, with little disposition evinced to enter into new engagements. On the Stock Exchange changes were slight. The greatest fluctuation was in Erie, which declined to 60½ at the opening, and afterwards rallied to 61⅛, and later declined to 61. London advices to-day indicate a very weak market for Erie, and the influence was felt here. The Erie transfer books for election closed to-day, and borrowers of stock had to pay from ⅛ to 1⅛ for the use of it. New York Central declined from 97⅝ to 97⅛ for stock, and 97⅛ to 96⅞ for scrip. Northwestern common weak, and declined from 75⅞ to 75⅛. Other fluctuations ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. At the close there was a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day, about ⅛ per cent on the average. The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad met to-day at No. 9 Nassau street, and ratified the leases to the company of the Niles & New Lisbon Railway, Ohio, and Liberty & Vienna Railway.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy and closed at 5 per cent. For a short time during the afternoon there was a slight increase in the demand for call loans, and little business was done as high as 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull, and for actual business sixty-day sterling was quoted at 109⅝@109⅞, although the asking rates were not changed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 104⅞@105⅛; Union Pacific firsts, 91⅞@92⅛; land grants, 81⅛@81⅜; incomes, 86⅛@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour dull for most grades under $9.50 cash. Receipts consist chiefly of spring wheat extras. These are tame; No. 2 superfine quite plenty and tame. Choice family brands firm but quiet. At the close, the market was tame, especially for ordinary grades. In wheat only a limited business doing, owing to the higher prices asked. The market was better, and offerings were moderate. The market closed firm, with holders indifferent about selling.

PORK

nominal at about the former rate on spot.

[To the Associated Press.]

A SWINDLER IN THE TOILS.

NEW YORK, June 10.—George Dunn, an adroit swindler, who realized at least $60,000 by his operations the past four years, has been arrested and committed for trial. His plan has been to represent himself as a wealthy landed proprietor in Columbia County, anxious to purchase blooded stock. As he is a man of respectable appearance and good address, he, in almost every instance, succeeded in inducing his victims to accept his note payable in one, two, or three months after date, in return for valuable horses and carriages.

MALPRACTICE.

A motion for the release of Dr. Giles, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Lowden by malpractice, has been denied.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank, to-day, the assignee read a statement of the assets of the bank, showing that they warranted a dividend of 31 per cent among the depositors.

TILDEN VS. BUTLER.

The case of Tilden against General Butler for damages for alleged false imprisonment during the war, was, to-day, postponed until to-morrow, awaiting the arrival of Butler.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamers Minnesota and Canada, from Liverpool.

OHIO.

Boiler Explosion at Coshocton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, June 10.—The boiler at the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works exploded with a heavy report, at 9 o'clock this afternoon, badly damaging the main building and almost entirely demolishing one wing. Four or five of the workmen were severely injured, but none fatally. The works had been running for several days with one boiler the other being previously disabled. The cause is not definitely known, but is supposed to be a defect in the boiler. The gauge was fixed to blow off at seventy pounds, but only about thirty-five pounds had been used during the day. Just before the explosion the engineer found three gauges of water, with only fifty pounds of steam. The shock was distinctly felt in all parts of the city.

The Art Department of the Coming Industrial Exposition in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The Committee, consisting of George Shaples, and John R. Tait, artists, who were deputed to go East to plead the claims of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition before Eastern artists and picture owners, have returned, and are prepared to submit a most favorable report. Kensett, Eastman, Johnson, McEntee, Sanford R. Gifford, Winslow Homer, the Hart Brothers, Edward Morgan, Santiago White, Ridgewood, Wyant, Gerry, W. H. and James H. Beard, and nearly all the Eastern artists, have agreed to send contributions. In addition to these the owners of a number of the finest private galleries in New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, will furnish some of the best pictures. The noted private galleries of Cincinnati and vicinity, with one exception, have been placed at the disposal of the Art Committee, who believe now that that department of the exposition will be the finest representation that has ever been held in this country.

IOWA.

Turners' Festival at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 10.—The Turners' Festival to-day and night has been a grand affair. At an early hour this morning a procession was formed, composed of Meyers and Strasser's brass band, the Olmsted Zouaves, Excelsior and Rescue Fire Companies, City Council, city and State officials, and the members of the different Turnvereins in attendance. Arriving at the Des Moines Driving Park grounds, speeches were made by Hon. M. J. Rohlfs, of Davenport; Louis Kuttkay, James S. Clarkson, of the Des Moines *Register*, and the Mayor of this city. After the speaking came a grand display of turning by the members of the different societies in attendance. To-night a grand ball at Turner's Hall closed the three days' festivities.

ILLINOIS.

A Young Man Drowned While Attempting to Rescue a Lady.

MORRIS, Ill., June 10.—Frank Beach, of the firm of L. F. Beach & Co., of this city, was drowned in Mason Creek, at Pine Bluff Crossing, on Sunday afternoon. In company with Miss Anna Lane, he attempted to ford the creek, which was very high. The current upset the carriage and threw Beach out, but he swam to the next shore, Miss Lane still clinging to the carriage. The horse struggled and swam down stream with the carriage until he became entangled in some willows, where Miss Lane grasped the withes of a large weeping willow overhanging the stream. Here she clung, imploring help, and young Beach again plunged into the stream to go across to her assistance, but being a poor swimmer, was unable to stem the surging waters, and went down and perished when in the middle of the current, thus bravely sacrificing his life in the attempt to save his companion. Miss Lane was rescued by M. K. Keller, who happened to be passing over the bridge at the time, and who nobly went to the rescue, just as her strength was failing her. The horse and carriage were saved. This sad catastrophe has cast a gloom over the whole community. Young Beach was about 30 years of age, and had lately come from the State of New York, to locate in business with his brother here.

Monthly Live Stock Sales at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., June 10.—The success of the first stock sales at the fair grounds in Aurora, last Saturday, considerably more than realized the expectations of the projectors of the enterprise; a large number of people being present, and sales readily made. Seventy head of cattle were sold, two and three-year steers bringing from $32 to $56 per head. Eleven horses sold at an average of $100 each. One thousand pounds of butter were sold, for the St. Louis market, for 25 cents per pound, and 1,600 pounds of cheese at 13 cents. The aggregate sales amounted to over $3,000. Another sale will take place about one month hence.

Fatal Accident on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad.

ATCHISON, Ks., June 10.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, as the mail train on the Atchison Nebraska Railroad was crossing the bridge between Iowa Point and Highland, part of the bridge fell and let the engine through, burying Major Firth, Superintendent of the road, and Mr. Allen, his Secretary, who were seated under the headlight on the engine. Allen was killed instantly, and it was six hours before Firth could be extricated from the wreck, he being fastened between a piece of timber and the smoke-arch, and his body partially buried in the mud and water. He was brought here yesterday and one arm amputated above the elbow. He is regarded as in a critical condition. Allen's remains were sent to his widowed mother in Boston.

Ingenious but Ineffectual Attempt to Rob the Treasury of Lake County, Ind.

CROWN POINT, Ind. June 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Saturday night one of the most daring and ingenious attempts was made to rob the Treasury of Lake County, Ind. A stranger, who had arrived in town recently, and was stopping at Hack's Exchange, called at the County Treasury and begged that a tin box,—an ordinary cash box,—might be placed in the safe, as it contained valuables. The leave was granted, and no little curiosity was expressed as to its contents,—the County Commissioners shaking it, and concluding from the weight and sound that it contained gold dust. A day or two after, the owner called for it, saying he was to leave town. But on Saturday he returned with it, saying he should not leave until Monday. At about half-past 12 on Saturday night, the single policeman in the village heard an explosion, and, directly after a crash, and, running in the direction of the sound, saw a man running away, with whom he exchanged shots.

Examination of the premises showed the building—a one-story brick—to be a ruin, the vault containing the safe shattered to pieces, and one of the iron doors blown off, the safe,—a Cincinnati one, burglar-proof,—entirely wrenched apart, and in the safe the ruins of the cause of all the mischief, an "infernal machine," composed of a gun-lock and watch, which had been so carefully adjusted that, at a given moment, the motion of the watch would spring the lock, and either powder or nitro-glycerine would explode. The door-lock of the outside door of the building was bored round with auger-holes, to be burst off in a moment; but either the explosion was premature, or a neighboring saloon full of noisy drinkers deranged the programme so that nothing was obtained. Had he remained, a few moments would have sufficed to pick out the loose bricks, when $60,000 would have rewarded his ingenuity. His bit and an old linen coat made into a sack were found. No clue has been obtained yet to the owner of the box, but the Crown Point Treasurer will not take charge of any more boxes until he examines their contents.

What I Know About Trades-Unions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I belong to that proscribed class whom Commissioner Talcott would, it seems, exclude from the Police and Fire Department, yet I may know some things which some others do not know.

The papers and people in general have anticipated a great deal of trouble from strikes by laboring men, and I hope some criticisms on the Trades Unions have been unjust. As I am admitted to those mysterious "secret meetings," I cannot tell all I know, but I will, with your permission, tell some things that I don't know.

I know of no "demagogues," or "idle loafers," who have at any time tried to produce discontent among workingmen, or to incite them to strike.

I know no man, or set of men, who have at any time advocated a strike, or any demand for wages or hours of work, which would not be readily acceded to by their employers.

I know of no man in any Union who would be likely, in case they should strike, to interfere with other men who should take their places.

I know of no trouble between employers and employes, of any account, for which any Union has been responsible.

Most of the mechanics in the city have come since the fire, to reap the harvest which that calamity sowed. They know on which side the bread is buttered, and have too much sense to throw away a good thing when they have it in their hands.

The employers have, as a rule, shown great liberality and kindness, keeping up the wages voluntarily, and giving the men steady work as far as it was in their power. With so few wrongs to right, the workingmen in the city are not an element to be feared.

If, however, they conclude to work eight hours a day, instead of ten, they will probably do it; and the wages will, as at all times, depend upon the supply and demand.

A day's work will, on an average, produce more than twice as much now as it would fifty years ago; yet men lived then. They ought to be, and are, able to live on eight hours' work a day.

The city would be rebuilt just as fast, and no one need be robbed; for the workingmen are idle more than to average one-fifth of the time. What they need most is steady and permanent employment.

ONE OF THEM.

CHICAGO, June 10.

PARIS.

Rainy Weather—The Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

Wimpfen, Ulrich, and Trochu—Speech of the Duke d'Aumale.

The Spanish Insurrection and the Swiss Election—Restoration of the Column Vendome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 26.

THE RAINS.

There is a great dulness in political matters just now, on account of the rain. Deluges follow one another from morning till night, with hardly an intermission. People go out only for business. Everybody is cross or stupid. Nobody talks or disputes any more. The only rivalry is in cursing the month of May,—the charming month of May, as the song says. The rivers threaten to overflow their banks at various points. The crops, which had been in excellent condition, are now in great danger,—drowned out at the roots and frosted at the head. If this Siberian temperature were to become continuous, we should have the spleen, like genuine Englishmen.

This is the ruling impression at Paris, and in a good part of this beautiful France, which, owing to this watery week, has become anything but beautiful. But you know that, if you expel Nature, she comes back at full gallop. With the first rays of the sun, our wheat will get green again, and our foreheads will clear off; our troubles will take wing and fly away like a flock of crows; and our natural good temper will get the upper hand, singing, as it used to, "Beautiful month of May," etc.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Next to the weather, that which interests us the most are the trials growing out of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the contracts made before or during the war, and the Committee to investigate the surrenders. The principal trial is naturally that of Marshal Bazaine. As I stated in my last letter, the Marshal surrendered himself and selected Mr. Lachand as counsel. He occupies a very plain house, with a garden, at Versailles, and lives there with his aides, and the guard placed over him, which is commanded by a Colonel. The Court which is to try him has been designated, but not without difficulty, for its selection was the cause of a short, but animated, parliamentary contest, and which came very near causing the two great parties,—the Republican and the Monarchical—to fall, out this week. It is announced that the arguments of the trial will come off at the end of this month, or during the month of June. Public sentiment is generally against the Marshal, who, however, during the first days, seemed confident, sure of success, and almost of his glorification. But this assurance seems to be decreasing. He reads the papers attentively every day, and cuts out all that he finds in them favorable to him; takes several turns in the garden, in company with his aids or his visitors, who are not plentiful, however; and, most of all, talks with his lawyer, Mr. Lachand. This selection has not helped the Marshal any with the people, who are already prejudiced against him. Lachand, who is one of our first lawyers, is the recognized defender of all criminals. He has saved many, though they were looked upon as guilty, and his reputation is settled in that point. But it is not a good reputation, soiled as it is by his clients, and, at the outset, hurts the Marshal more than the real ability of his counsel aids him.

With this exception, as the accused is undergoing a trial in which not only his honor, but also his life, is at stake, each one keeps still and waits for the arguments. We are certainly very generous. Our passions and our wounded vanity carry us every moment beyond the bounds of justice and reason. But, in the presence of any real misfortune, our pity gets the upper hand, and all are hushed, except when they become defenders. While Bazaine was free, he was a wretch, who should have been shot, almost without trial; his guilt was plain and inexcusable. Now that Bazaine is a prisoner, he is only an unfortunate creature, and almost a victim. This is absurd; but it cannot be helped, for we have been thus for fifteen centuries, or even twenty, going back to the Gauls, and we are too old to reform. Then, after all, generosity is something. You, who have practised it, ought to know it; and I am sure that, in that respect, you think like me. If you had to exchange it for the coldly calculating and venal egotism of so many other peoples, you would say as I do, "Keep your pretended reason; I prefer my heart."

HIS GUILT.

I will tell you honestly, and without reservation, and as if I were a Judge, what I think of the Marshal's guilt. I see no harm in doing it, because his trial will be over, or nearly so, by the time that these lines get back to France. I can write understandingly of the matter since I know the man. I have followed him, and have talked with many of his comrades, who were also mine. Bazaine is no more a traitor than he is an honest man. He is the too frequent fruit of the age, and especially of the Imperial era. He is a great and an ambitious egoist. He was in Metz what he was in Mexico,—what he has been, and always will be,—a kind of Bedouin, made so by twenty years of armed or diplomatic contests with the Arabs and Bedouins of Algeria. When the hand of the Emperor, weak and controlled by ignorance rather than public sentiment, had signed the appointment of Bazaine to the Command-in-Chief of the army, the Marshal did not think of the safety of the army, of France, of the country, but of himself, his new position, and his long-cherished dreams, at last satisfied of becoming an all-powerful master,—then Commander-in-Chief, Dictator, and even Emperor,—such dreams as a man of immoderate ambition and no honesty of purpose may have.

Thinking of himself, he looked only after himself, and after his army so far as it concerned himself; that is, he handled it so that, when McMahon and Paris had been crushed out, as his military sagacity led him to presume they would be, he would remain alone master of the ground, and able at his will to treat with the enemy, reserving the sole power to himself, or to conquer him in a final effort. For you must not make a mistake; Bazaine is brave, capable, and determined. There is in him the making of a Cortez or a Pizzaro; and, if he had been honest, Sedan might have been for Prussia what it was for us. But he would have had to risk a difficult undertaking, and one which would have cost many men,—to help whom? His rival, McMahon, of whose glory and whose noble character he was jealous? The Emperor, whose sceptre he desired? Bazaine remained at Metz, saying: "Let us stay here. If they succumb, as they probably will, I will be alone, and the master." Controlled by these ideas, after having successfully repelled, no matter what they may say, all the Prussian attacks, so that they hardly dared to touch him, he waited. Sedan came, and was worse than he thought it would be, and yet he waited.

Opposite him, like a jaguar on the watch, was Von Bismarck, shrewd, cunning, sagacious, knowing his business perfectly, and looking after both Metz and Bazaine. Fully conversant with our prominent men for many years, and especially our better Generals, he diplomatically attacked Bazaine. The Marshal is cunning. He believed that he would be able to overreach Von Bismarck, as in other days he had the Bedouins of Africa, Maximilian and the Mexicans, and the Emperor Napoleon himself, who put in his hands the safety of France. But he was beaten, owing to his own nature and his ambitious egoism. Von Bismarck amused him with half promises, praises, inducements, and all those temptations with which ambitious people are fished for and caught. The Marshal waited and waited till the last moment, always dreaming of the supreme power. When his demoralized army, dying of grief rather than of hunger, was a body without a soul, and ripe for capitulation, he surrendered.

This is a brief statement of what I believe to have been Bazaine's course at Metz. I think there are but two ways in which to punish this conduct,—death, or military degradation and transportation. Death is just, but perhaps severe, and might make the criminal a victim. Military degradation, worse than death for a soldier and an ambitious nature like Bazaine's, is what he seems to me to deserve. No one knows what the trial will reveal. So many things suddenly change when brought into the daylight of publicity. Every trial not begun is like an unrepresented play or an unprinted book.

OTHER TRIALS.

Besides this Bazaine case, they are also going to try General DeWimpfen for the capitulation at Sedan, and General Ulrich for that at Strasbourg, and they threaten to have trials in regard to the capitulation of Paris. The first two, Generals Wimpfen and Ulrich, will probably be merely censured, and, at the most, retired. So far as the capitulation of Paris is concerned, nothing will come of it, if I am not mistaken, because I believe there will be no trial. The matter will be stifled. Trochu, who could have done more than Bazaine to save us, if he had had, not genius, but merely energy, and who belongs, by his real or false profession of faith, to the Clerical party on the one side, and the Orleanist on the other, will escape. Both these parties will unite to defend him, and consequently will not allow the trial to come off. Public sentiment is rather against him, but it is divided. Certainly he is much less guilty than Bazaine. The trial of the latter will absorb the attention of everybody, and this scapegoat, condemned or acquitted, but certainly branded beyond redemption, will satisfy the public thirst for vengeance. It will be the salvation of the others, especially if he is convicted.

Besides these trials before Military Courts, it is expected that some civil cases will be brought before the ordinary tribunals. Some have already taken place, like that of Place a' Paris, and Testelin at Lille. But others will come off, especially in the South, where there were many contracts made by Gambetta's friends, and which were anything but honest.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

The Duke D'Aumale has spoken for the first time in the National Assembly, the subject being the appointment of the Court which was to try Bazaine. He did very well, making some remarks which had no great significance, but which were well said, and evinced true loyalty and a very decided sentiment of duty. They were like the man. He declared that he was a citizen and a soldier, ready to perform all his duties, and would even act as Judge, if that sad task was imposed on him. I do not think he will take any part in Bazaine's trial; but there was a certain nobility in declaring his readiness to undertake that solemn duty, and the Assembly and the public will thank him for it. It is a good point for the Presidency. He is up with Chanzy or at least so his friends say, in order to prepare for him, through the Presidency, the road to the Tuileries. Poor Tuileries, to think that, burned, crumbling, fatal as they are, there should be persons who want to enter them. That golden circlet called a crown must possess wonderful attractions to induce so many good people to desire to burn themselves with it, cost what it may.

SPAIN.

The Spanish insurrection continues with varying fortunes. I do not speak of it, since I suppose you know as much about it as we do, and quite as quickly, thanks to the telegraph. But there is an anecdote concerning the way in which the Pretender, Don Carlos, entered Spain, which may be true or false, but which is certainly original. There are in the Pyrenees two neighboring villages, equally poor, and perched, like eagles' nests, on the almost snowy mountains which separate France from Spain. One of these villages is Spanish, and the other French. But they are both Catholic, and, since neither is able alone to have a priest, the two unite and employ a priest, who reads mass every Sunday in each village. As they are very near together, and since it is the custom, he goes from one church to the other, with his cross before him, carried by a verger. But, one day, the verger was Don Carlos, who thus passed from France to Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

In high political circles there is much talk this week of the vote in Switzerland relative to the amendment of the Constitution. There was hidden under this vote one of the thousand episodes of the struggle, once open, now veiled, which is now going on, and probably always will, between Germany and France. Following out the centralizing tactics which succeeded so well in Germany, Von Bismarck stirred up the unitarian party in Switzerland, generally represented by the German portion of the country. If they carried their point, he hoped to be able to put his hand more easily on Switzerland,—that geographical stronghold placed in the centre of Europe, and which is eternally destined to play a prominent part there. But Switzerland perceived the snare. It rejected centralism, both by the popular vote and by that of the Cantons. That was the result of the coalition of the Franco-Italian against the German ideas, of Federal against centralized Government, and of tolerant Catholicism against a furious Protestantism. There were great rejoicings over this result in Switzerland, and especially in Lausanne, and, very naturally, for the independence of Switzerland was at stake on this home matter.

THE COLUMN VENDOME.

The Column Vendome is to be restored. The plans are made; everything is said to be ready, and the expense will be slight,—hardly twice what it cost the Prussians to pull it down. For they gave twenty one thousand thalers, or about eighty thousand francs, to help the wretches who did this; but, since the base and bronze remain, the cost of restoring it will not amount to two hundred thousand francs. This deed of the Commune was this week the cause of an act of national justice. Courbet, the painter, and the accomplice of the Prussians, appeared on Change. He was recognized. The people gathered around him, followed and hissed him, until he jumped into a coach and was driven off to escape something worse than hisses,—that is, the blows which might have been given him, and which he will probably receive some of these days.

NAPOLEONS OUT OF FAVOR.

The 5th of this month was the anniversary of the death of the first Emperor, and it was expected that a greater number than usual of crowns of immortelles would have been left at the foot of the column. But there were hardly any. Sedan has killed Austerlitz, and, the Imperial nephew of the prisoner of St. Helena not being there to rekindle Bonapartist enthusiasm with gold, this mortuary ovation did not take place. It is said that, at the hour when the *invalides* were accustomed to bring their offerings, one of these old living wrecks, influenced doubtless by habit, and somewhat muddled with wine, appeared before the column, in full dress, but without a crown. He took off his old three-cornered hat, and then, with a voice cracked by age and liquor, shouted "Down with Badinguet!" This is the contemptuous term employed by the masses to designate the defeated of Sedan.

THE NORTH POLE.

An aeronaut, already celebrated, Mr. Sivel, has applied to the Geographical Society to be aided in an attempt which he proposes soon to make to go to explore the North Pole in a balloon. He believes and says that he has found an almost certain way of steering by a screw, and will find the Polar Sea from Europe or America. Very probably he is mistaken, but I trust they will give him what he wants, and that he can try this double plan. If he does not succeed in finding here the money which he wants for his enterprise, I will advise him to go to you. You are more adventurous than us, and will relish more this hazardous attempt. To go to the Pole in a balloon is like establishing the first station on the railway to Heaven.

EMILE CARREY.

A FRENCH ROSIERE.

How Virtue is Recompensed in Nanterre.

Correspondence of the London Echo.

Two leagues west of Paris, on the St. Germain Railway, lies a dirty little village 'yclept Nanterre. The guide-books tell us that it is celebrated for its sausages and cakes, and boasts of a slaughter-house for pigs. Now, no doubt, these are good things in their way, but to refined and intellectual appetites the village possesses associations of a far superior order. Without mentioning the *pompier* of Nanterre, whose fame alone would be sufficient to immortalize the spot, it is generally credited by antiquarians to have been the birth-place of Sainte Genevieve, the patron and savior of the French capital some fifteen centuries ago, in whose honor, among other things, a curious ceremony takes place there every year. It is of this annual I am about to speak, viz., the crowning of the *rosiere*. The reader may probably ask, But what is a *rosiere*? The question is easily answered. The word to-day means the most virtuous girl in the village; though whether it had any different or wider signification a thousand years ago, I cannot say, and have no time to find out. Of course, all the good maidens of Nanterre aspire to this crown, and for more reasons than one. Not only is the coronation accompanied by a glorious ceremony which makes her virtue famous for miles round, but she receives from the Commune, as her reward, a gold watch, chain, and ear-rings, and a dowry of 500 francs, which, added to her officially-proclaimed goodness, soon finds her a partner for life. However, the *rosiere* cannot marry until a year later, during which time, should she misbehave herself, she, of course, forfeits the crown and the dowry.

Last year, owing to the war and the insurrection, the annual ceremony did not take place, and it was at one time feared that it would be abolished altogether. The new Mayor, being a Republican of the iconoclastic school, objected that the village was not big enough to produce a pre-eminently good maiden every twelve-month; that the annals of bygone *rosieres* showed that many of them had deceived the Commune; that the money given for their marriage portion might be better employed; and, finally, that the crowning ceremony only attracted a lot of male scamps to Nanterre, who generally succeeded in swindling the *rosiere* out of her crown and dowry. But the local municipal council overruled the objections of *Monsieur le Maire*; they would not hear of such a glorious and ancient institution being done away with; and yesterday the anniversary was celebrated with all the pomp and show of olden times.

The aspirants this year are very numerous, probably in consequence of the ceremony not having taken place since last Whitsuntide. I hear there were no less than fifteen. These, after due investigation, were subsequently reduced to four, viz.: Miles. Eliza Giroux, aged 18, laundress; Genevieve Gallais, 17, seamstress; Louisa Coudix, 19, flower-maker; and Armandine Mancionnes, 19, seamstress. The last-named young lady turned out the successful candidate. She is a charming blonde, though her beauty is not equal to her simplicity and modesty. From the age of 11 she has supplied the place of her mother, who is paralyzed, in the family household; her father is a quarryman.

On May 20, then, the ugly little village of Nanterre put on its holiday clothes and turned out to celebrate its *rosiere*. The weather was not propitious; it rained hard all the morning, but toward noon the storm passed over, and, though the sun would not put in an appearance, it being Whit-Sunday, hundreds of strangers wended their way thither. There was a detachment of the One Hundredth and Fourth Line to keep order, a band of music to while away the time of waiting, and the usual outward signs of a French suburban *fete*. At 2 o'clock a procession, composed of the Mayor, Municipal Council, and various other local big wigs, some of them clad in their official robes, marched, music *en tete*, to the *rosiere's* humble abode, thence they escorted her to the church amid a double line of soldiers and crowds of envious and curious sight-gazers. The church was decked out in holiday array, and the priests were their festive garments. The building was crammed to suffocation at an early hour, and when the cortege entered, such was the delight of the assembled multitude, that, in their eagerness to express their feelings, they almost forgot the decorum due to the holy place. The procession marched slowly down the central aisle to the sounds of religious music. In front of the altar was a canopy prepared for the *rosiere*, under which she took her seat, surrounded by chorister boys and girls, in various colored garments—one representing St. John the Baptist and another Sainte Genevieve, with a distaff in her hand. The ceremony began by an appropriate little homily from the cure, after which the *rosiere* was conducted by the Mayor and his acolytes, together with the priests and the choristers, to an estrade, whereon was seated a lady, who undertakes the office of godmother. The *rosiere* kneels down in front of this lady, who proceeds to invest her with the gold ear rings, chain, and watch, and then, having kissed her on both temples, places the much-coveted crown of white roses on her head. During this performance the soldiers in the church present arms and the organ strikes up a joyous anthem. The *rosiere* then takes a seat by the side of her new godmother, and the ceremony winds up with the benediction from the priest. The cortege afterward parades through the village with a band of music, and in the evening the lady godmother gives a grand banquet to the *rosiere* and her parents. Strange to say, the renowned *pompiers* were almost entirely absent yesterday; whether they were nearly all killed last year, or were afraid to brave the jokes and gibes of the Parisians, I don't know.

I have alluded above to certain objections made by the new Republican Mayor against the keeping up of this ancient custom. Now, it is easy to understand that, in their difficult and delicate task of deciding on a young woman's virtue, the Municipal Council of Nanterre should sometimes make a mistake. I am not sure of their *modus operandi*, but I believe they invariably take the word of the curate and the Commissary of Police. But all the care in the world will not always baffle deception. A few years ago it was discovered, though, of course, too late, that the *rosiere*, instead of being the innocent maiden that everybody believed, was none other than an ex-ballet dancer, of doubtful fame. On another occasion it is reported that the *rosiere*, after getting possession of the jewels and the money, coolly asked the Mayor: "Now that you've done so much for me, what are you going to do for my child?" But this case is not authentic.

THE LANAHAN LIBEL CASE.

What He Says About His Arrest.

From the New York Evening Post, June 8.

The arrest of Dr. Lanahan yesterday afternoon on a charge of libel, preferred by Samuel Goodenough, his refusal to give bail, and his consequent incarceration in Ludlow street jail, have caused much excitement in the Methodist community. The assertion that the laymen in the Church took little or no interest in the affair, is disproved by the fact that Dr. Lanahan received numerous visits this morning from laymen of influence, all of whom expressed sympathy with him in the battle he has been waging against the Book-Concern, and indignation at the manner in which he has been treated.

Dr. Lanahan himself speaks of his arrest with great calmness, declaring that it is simply the result of a conspiracy against him on the part of those whom he has so vigorously attacked. The following is, in effect, his explanation of his present position. He says that Samuel Goodenough, the former Superintendent of the Printing Department of the Methodist Book Concern, privately transferred his management of the business to J. F. Porter, about eighteen months ago, but denied that he had done so to Dr. Lanahan. It was then, in 1870, that the present suit upon which Dr. Lanahan was yesterday arrested, was instituted. Dr. Lanahan says that the charges preferred against him in the complaint are false; that they were answered at the time, and that the suit has been pending for eighteen months, without any action whatever having been taken against him.

He believes that his arrest yesterday was brought about by Dr. Carlton, Dr. Curry, and Mr. Depuy, who, he is convinced, induced Goodenough to obtain a warrant against him, under the pretence that he was about to run away from the city. That he ever intended to take this step he emphatically denies, and says that the sole foundation for such an accusation can be found in the fact that he had made arrangements to pay a visit of two or three days' duration to Baltimore.

He argues that the whole proceeding is the result of petty spite and maliciousness which, its originators thought, might possibly cause him some temporary annoyance in return for the grave anxiety he has caused them during the past two years. He complains that he is not alone made the target for these unprincipled attacks, but that his personal friends, and all who have exhibited any tendency to support him in his fight with the Book Concern have been maligned by Dr. Carlton, and Mr. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati. The majority report of the Book Committee, he says, satisfactorily proves this. This Book Committee was appointed four years ago, long before the Book Concern frauds were dreamed of, and the members are, Dr. Lanahan thinks, the slaves of the Book Concern Ring. It was under their management that Adam Nelson, who is now in prison charged with stealing the private telegrams and correspondence of Phelps, Dodge & Co., received a quantity of morocco leather, valued at $1,600, from the bindery then under the control of Mr. Hoffman. The fraud was discovered and Nelson was arrested, but the suit was allowed to fall to the ground, for some unexplained reason, and nothing more has been heard of the matter.

Dr. Lanahan says that his reason for not giving bail last evening was that he did not wish to expose any of his friends to the attacks which would certainly have been made upon them if they had been bold enough to openly support him. He, therefore, preferred to send a despatch to his brother in Baltimore, who came to this city this morning and made the necessary arrangements for his release.

Prominent laymen have told Dr. Lanahan that they do not believe that one-half the fraud perpetrated in the Book Concern has been unearthed, and have assured him of their entire sympathy and esteem. He does not, however, design making any further attempts, he says, to save the property of the Church from plunder, as he thinks the Church ought by this time to have learned enough from past experience to take care of its own interests in the future. He believes that the present Book Committee is composed of honest men, and appears to be tolerably contented with the reflection that the Book Concern officers whom he has so persistently accused have been deposed from their high position, and that his struggle has not been entirely in vain.

A REMARKABLE MYSTERY.

Singular Case of Mistaken Identity.

Pittsburgh, Pa., (June 7) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

West Overton, near here, is in a state of great excitement. A few days ago two men entered a store at West Overton, and purchased a pint of whiskey, the younger of the two, who was well dressed, paying for the same. On the same evening he was found in a state of insensibility—apparently dead-drunk, under the overshot of a stable. He was divested of his coat, and heavily breathing like a drunken man; he looked exactly like a person in the stupor of intoxication, and he was accordingly left as such to sober up at leisure during the night. In the morning, however, he was found in the same condition, and shortly after the man died. On examining the body no marks of violence were discovered nor anything to excite suspicion of foul play, but his coat was missing; his pockets were turned inside out, and not a thing was left about his person. It was recollected that the young man had paid for the liquor purchased, and a suspicion was at once raised that he had been drugged by his companion, then robbed. The symptoms led to an inference of poisoning by opium in some form, or by some other drug, such as laudanum or sulphate of morphia.

The excitement concerning it has been intense. One man in the crowd gathered around identified the dead man as Hiram Christ, and immediately several saw the features of Mr. Christ in the stranger, while others, however, saw no resemblance, and as positively asserted to the contrary. And here began one of the most extraordinary series of contradictory identifications that has ever been recorded. The father of Hiram Christ was sent for, and as soon as he saw the corpse he declared that it was his son.

Upon examining the body closely, however, the father said he was not certain; his son had a scar on the chin and a toe split, and the dead body had neither. Mrs. Christ was sent for, and she, too, identified the corpse as the body of her son. About this time, the father recollected that his son had purchased a pair of boots, and that when he came from the store he complained of one being too tight, and that on examining the boots, one was found to be number seven and the other number eight. In an instant the boots of the dead man were examined, when, wonder of wonders, one was found to be number seven and the other number eight. The sisters were now sent for, who said it was their brother, and while the perplexing dispute was going on the body was putrefying, and it was deemed proper to bury it. The father and mother refused to attend the funeral, but the sisters followed mourning to the grave. With the grave, however, the mysterious affair was not closed; on the contrary, it stirred up everybody to greater work in definite directions. Persons were sent out in search of Hiram Christ, following him up to his employer, who had recently transferred him to McKeesport. At McKeesport, however, Hiram was not to be found. The father and mother now fancied that the buried man was their son. In great grief and contrition they made preparation to dig up the corpse from its quiet resting place at Mennonite Church, and remove it to the yard where their ancestors and friends were at rest.

But to remove all grief and sorrow from the hearts of his parents and sisters, but not to solve the mystery of the dead man, Mr. Hiram Christ, *in propria persona*, put in an appearance. He had been temporarily absent from McKeesport when sent for, but learning soon after what had happened at West Overton, he hastened home.

In the excitement caused by the contradictory identification, the companion of the dead man was forgotten and allowed to escape from the country. At Iron Bridge and at Broadford, a man of his description wanted to sell a coat; but, beyond this, nothing more has been ascertained.

GENERAL A. C. DODGE.

He Comes Out for Greeley.

George Gillaspy, Esq., Ottumwa, Iowa:

MY DEAR SIR: I received some time since a letter from you, in which you expressed, with characteristic frankness, your approval of the nominations for President and Vice President made at the Cincinnati Convention, and did me the honor to ask my views of the policy which we, as Democrats, should pursue in the approaching election.

Answering for myself alone, I have to say that, like you, I regarded with favor and admiration, from its inception, the bold and independent course of the Liberal Republicans, in severing party ties and leading off for Reform generally, and particularly for the correction of the flagrant abuses now prevailing in the administration of public affairs.

I liked in its entirety the exposition of principles enunciated by the Missouri Liberals (the pioneers of this movement), and expecting that some one of the Liberal Republicans then spoken of in the West would be nominated at Cincinnati, and placed before the nation on the Missouri platform, I determined, at least in my own mind, to sustain the movement.

Except on the question of Tariff,—a vital one, and never to be surrendered by me,—the declaration of principles made by the Cincinnati Convention commands my warmest approval; but the selection of Mr. Greeley was both unexpected and unwelcome to me. His political antecedents, and well-known advocacy of the so-called Protective System, were such that I did not, for some time after his nomination, believe that I could vote for him.

But the perusal of his able and statesmanlike letter, accepting the nomination, at once removed all my prejudices and objections to him; and I was pleased to have them removed, because I think, that, to succeed in this election, there must be union, concession, and harmony among all those opposed to the present Administration.

You and I have always maintained what we deemed sound doctrine in politics—the support of principles, not men; and now let us try Mr. Greeley by our own standard, and see where we find him upon the living issues of the day.

For the Constitution and laws of our country;

For the inviolability of Local Self Government and against Centralization,—precious words to all of your faith and mine;

For the restoration of the civil over the military authority, in every part of the republic; truly a Jeffersonian sentiment;

For upholding and zealously guarding that palladium of personal liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, so dishonored and trampled under foot by those who now misgovern the nation;

For real and not pretended reform in the Civil Service, to the end that the Executive may be stripped of the vast official patronage, so alarmingly used to secure re-election by the organization of an army of personal adherents more formidable and venal than ever were the Pretorian bands of Rome;

For limiting the President to one term of service;

For sacredly reserving the public domain for occupation and cultivation by the people, and not recklessly squandering it on railroad corporations.

But I will not tire you with further recapitulation of the sound principles contained in Mr. Greeley's letter, but beg to add a few words touching that great measure of public policy, concerning which we differ widely from him, and here let me quote what he says:

The raising revenue, whether by Tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Anxious to co-operate zealously and cordially with our Liberal Republican friends, I looked with the deepest interest to what Mr. Greeley would say respecting the Tariff and those who are known to differ from him on that question. For I am free to say that I would not support any candidate who would use the power and influence of the Presidential office to continue the present enormous burdens imposed upon the people in the interest and for the benefit of the protected classes.

Mr. Greeley's response has relieved me from all apprehensions on this point. He has placed himself in the identical position occupied by all Democratic Presidents on this question,—the last of whom, Mr. Buchanan, was quite as well known to the country for his Tariff proclivities as is Mr. Greeley, and yet among the first acts passed by a Democratic Congress under the Administration of the former, was the law of 1857, largely reducing the duties established by the Tariff of 1846, enacted under Mr. Polk's Administration, and which had received from Protectionists the name of the "Walker Free Trade Tariff."

While supporting Mr. Greeley we are not called upon to pretermit our efforts for the freedom of trade, and must not do so. Many, very many, of the Republicans in the West are now with us in favor of the reduction of the tariff duties to a strictly revenue standard, if the people are but true to themselves, it will soon be accomplished through the votes of their representatives in Congress.

Victory is now certain, if the friends of peace and good government shall present a united, unbroken front to the enemy; and aroused by the great object of a nation's deliverence from spoliation and misrule, shall we not conquer mere personal and party prejudice, and unite with the Liberal Republicans? I think we ought to; and to this end, hope that the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 9th of July, will approve and adopt the Platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Always your friend,

A. C. DODGE.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 3.

Williams College.

The Commencement which occurs this year, Thursday, June 27, promises to be an occasion of unusual interest, and we bespeak a full attendance of the Alumni. We give the full programme of Commencement week, beginning with the Baccalaureate of Dr. Hopkins on Sunday, and ending with the inaugural address of President Chadbourne, on Thursday. We will warrant the beginning and the ending to be good.

Sunday, June 23.—Baccalaureate Discourse to the Graduating Class, by President Hopkins, at 2 o'clock p. m.; Prayer Meeting in Mission Park, at half-past 4 o'clock p. m.; Address to the Mills Theological Society, at half-past 7 p. m., by Professor John Bascom.

Monday, June 24.—Adelphic Union Exhibition at half-past 7 p. m.

Tuesday, June 25.—Class Day.—Examination of candidates for admission to College, at 9 o'clock a. m. Public exercises of the class at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Congregational Church. There will be reunions of the classes of '47, '52, '62, and '69. Promenade concert in Goodrich Hall at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 26.—Alumni Day.—Meeting of Society of Alumni, in Alumni Hall, at 9 o'clock. Address before the Society of Alumni, by the Hon. David Ames Wells, of the class of '47; and a poem by Professor Franklin Carter, of the class of '62, at 2 o'clock. At the close of these services there will be an adjourned meeting of the Adelphic Union Society, Hon. C. F. Sedgwick presiding. Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, at half-past 7 o'clock, by members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes.

Thursday, June 27.—Commencement exercises at 9 o'clock. Trustees, graduates, and invited guests dine in Goodrich Hall at half-past 1 o'clock. Inauguration of the Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne, LL. D., as President of the College, at half-past 2 o'clock, in the Congregational Church.

A New Chapter in the French Invasion of Mexico.

An article in a late number of *The Dark Blue*, an English magazine, concerning the life and labors of Mazzini, contains the following paragraph:

"The following is an incident hitherto unknown in public. When that crime against a nation's independence and freedom was attempted which afterwards found its tragic end at Queretaro, a great commotion arose among the exiles of various lands living in this country. The lowering tempest of the slaveholders' insurrection had not yet burst over the North American republic. But already the more far-seeing men observed its rapid approach; and with a correct appreciation of the connection of things, they felt that the attempt of the two imperial adventurers against Mexico was a prospective threat to the United States. Holding to this view, Mazzini participated in a confidential communication to President Lincoln, which, had it been acted upon, might have brought about a change of affairs in Europe of the most decisive nature for continental democracy. This communication, directed against the imperial scheme of the Archduke Maximilian and his Napoleonic protector, was drawn up by a German hand. It bore an Italian, a French, and a German signature; Mazzini signing for the Republican party of Italy. A plan of action was laid down, showing how the intervention in Mexico could be foiled by an effective blow at headquarters in Paris and elsewhere. President Lincoln did not decline. He reserved his decision for the time of greatest urgency. In the meantime, the armies of the North grappled with their Confederate antagonists. When the great crisis came, Lincoln fell under the murderous weapon of Ravaillac Booth, and the plan alluded to was buried with him in his gory grave."

A Rattlesnake Bite, and a Ride for Life.

From the Burlington (Kan.) Patriot.

Last week Mr. S. T. Champlin, of Pottawatomie Township, living on Long Creek, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the right hand. He was handling corn at the time, and as he reached down to the corn pile, the snake, which was coiled up unperceived in the corn, struck him, his fangs entering the finger next to the little one, between the knuckle and the middle joint. As soon as Mr. Champlin found he was bitten, he mounted a horse, and started for town, as no whiskey or other remedy was close at hand. His hand and arm began to swell rapidly, and the pain was intense. After riding a mile he stopped at a neighbor's and procured a glass of alcohol, which he reduced with water and drank. This probably saved Mr. C.'s life, as he informs us that the torture from the bite had become so severe that he could with difficulty sit in the saddle. He at once pulled of trows as fast as possible, and at Wolf Creek he found it bank full, but did not hesitate to ride in. The swift current swept him from his horse, but he clung to his mane with the hand that was not disabled, and his horse carried him across. On his arrival in this city, Dr. Douglas administered powerful stimulants, using spirits freely and drenching the arm with iodine. The arm was swollen very full, but the doctor soon had him out of danger. Mr. Champlin was bitten at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in Burlington, about 3; so he had ridden nearly twelve miles in an hour. The snake was killed, and measured two feet and a half in length, having eight rattles.

A Fight Between a Catfish and a Moccasin Snake.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* tells the following as vouched for by a gentleman of that city who recently had occasion to visit the marsh on the other side of the river. While over there standing in the marsh, near a pool of water, he noticed that something was going on in it that one is not accustomed to seeing every day, and on investigating the splatter that was being made in the water, found that a very large moccasin and a good sized catfish were having a terrible fight. The occurrence was highly interesting to him, and he got as near as possible to see what would be the end of it. The combatants were fearfully in earnest, and terribly energetic in their efforts to annihilate each other. The catfish would make daring passes at the snake, always using his fins to stick his antagonist with, and the snake, on the other hand, would have to be equally energetic in keeping clear of the sharp points of the catfish's fins. The moccasin would throw himself into striking position, and strike very fast, in order to be equal with the frantic surges of the catfish. At last, the catfish, in making a pass at the snake, stuck his sharp fin somewhere in a tender part of the snake's belly, and the moccasin in turn clinched the catfish in the back part of the neck. In this position both antagonists clung to each other until they were dead—the poison in both seeming equal. The fight lasted about twenty minutes, including the last clinch of the contestants.

—The French budget for 1873 estimates the expenditure at 2,406 millions (over $345,000,000) which is an increase of fifty-three millions on the estimated outlay in 1872; the income is fixed at 2,425 millions, or nineteen millions more than the expenditure. To complete this latter sum $120,000,000 of new taxes will be required, and the Government still hope to obtain them by a duty on raw material.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 10.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.35; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.80; extra St. Louis, $8.60@11.00. Rye flour steady at $4.50@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.73; winter red Western, quoted, $1.92@2.00; amber Western, $2.03@2.05; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye dull. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 125,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@65c; sail, 66@70c; yellow, 71@72½c; white, 76@78c. Oats heavy; receipts, 166,000 bu; Western, 51@52c; Ohio, 53@55c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 15⅞@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7⅞@9c; Cuba, 7⅞@9c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 57@57½c.

Stock of grain in warehouse:

Wheat	459,000
Corn	157,000
Oats	727,000
Rye	284,000
Barley	62,000
Malt	73,000
Peas	10,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.45@13.50; prime mess, $12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@11c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7⅛@7½c; bellies, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅝@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@13c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour only local trade in jobbing; double extra, $7.12½; low treble, $8.50; choice extra, $10.00; family, $11.75. Corn, mixed, 70c; white, 76c. Oats, 55@56c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $33.00@34.50; Ohio, $35.00@36.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $12.62½. Bacon dull at 5@7⅞@8c. Sugar-cured hams, choice, 13½@14c. Lard dull; tierce packages, 8½@9c; refined, 9½@10c; keg kettle, 10½c; refined, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair, 8½c; fully fair, 9½c. Molasses, poor thin reboiled sold at 37@42c. Coffee quiet; fair, 17½@18c; good, 18½@19c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 12⅝; sight, ½ premium. Gold, 113½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 900 bales; good ordinary, 22½c; low middling, 24½c; middling, 25½c; receipts 371 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull; held at 87@92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and nominal at $1.59 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn unsettled; car lots selling at 54@55c as to condition. Oats dull; sales of 15,000 bu Western at 46c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.50@9.50; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $9.50@10.00. Wheat quiet and steady; Western red, $2.10; amber, $2.13@2.15. Rye, State and Western, $1.10. Corn in limited request; yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 66@67c. Oats quiet; white Western, 55@56c; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 14.00@14.25.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; western superfine, $6.75@7.50; extra western, $8.25@9.50; western family, $9.50@10.00. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western, 67@68c. Oats dull; 51@52c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.50@13.75; bulk shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 6⅝@6⅞c; bacon, shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 7⅝@7⅞c; clear rib, 7⅞@8c; sugar cured hams, 12@13½c. Lard dull at 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Buyers and sellers apart; hardly anything done. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.80; spring steady; No. 1, $1.50. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 47@47½c, closing at 46@46½c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2, 41c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Better at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—3@4c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm, higher, $1.90@1.92. Corn steady, 51@52c. Rye dull and drooping, 87@90c. Oats steady, 43@45c.

OILS—Linseed oil steady, 92@94c. Lard oil dull and drooping, 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—An advance is asked but none established; regular, $12.25; city, $14.75. Lard quiet and held firm; kettle, 9c; winter steam, 8½c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; sales, shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6@6½c; clear sides held at 6½@7c. Bacon firm; clear rib, 7⅜@7½c; clear sides, 7½@7⅝c. Hams, 11@12½c. Hogs steady, $3.80@4.25.

WHISKEY—Buoyant but unsettled; 87c asked; small sales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; white Wabash, $1.95; amber Michigan, $1.89@1.90; No. 2 red, $1.85. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 54c; low do, 53@53½c; yellow, 54½c; Michigan, 53@53½c; white, 58c; no grade, 47½@48c. Oats steady; No. 2, 41½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, dull at 3½c; Oswego, firm at 7½@8½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.90; No. 2, $1.80; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.70. Corn dull; 53c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—TOBACCO—Sales of 146 hhds; prices firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; pork, $12.00. Bacon, shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7¾c; packed bulk shoulders 4½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear sides, 6¾@6⅞c, loose in round lots. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@12c. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Firm; asking 87c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Artists' Materials.

The largest and best assorted stock of Artists' Materials in this city can be found at

P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S,

344 STATE-ST.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the

MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $5 each, or 6 for $25. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska.

Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS DOWN OR UP

With the Reisinger Sash and lock support. No spring, no mutilation of sash, cheap, durable, easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and automatically locks the window when down. Send for circular. On inclosing 25cents a circular and a japanned lock will be mailed to any address, post paid. The trade supplied. Agents wanted everywhere.

H. C. DEMMING, Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOST ENERGY DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 18 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

Steam Printing.

For first-class Printing, Blank Books and Stationery, go to

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CHAMPAGNE,

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PATONNELL.

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All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 88 West Randolph-st.

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One hours' drive northwest of Court House; plenty of feed, shade and water; price $1 per week. Apply to J. W. MIDDLETON, Stationer, 7 East Randolph.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE

Has increased its sales fully 50 per cent since MARKING DOWN

Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

WE RETAIL LADIES'

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At WHOLESALE PRICES, and make to order elegant costumes of any desired material.

First-class Goods and Very LOW PRICES.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. Crossing the Atlantic.

A New volume of Sketches, similar to and uniform with "Ups and Downs" By Augustus Hoppin. 1 vol. Oblong folio, ornamental covers. $5.00.

"Crossing the Atlantic," is entirely distinct from "Ups and Downs by Land and Water," but is of the same artistic excellence and humorous suggestiveness. The salient features of an ocean steamer's voyage, its discomforts, amusements, and picturesque incidents are delineated with graphic skill and delightful effect.

☞ Persons about starting for Europe should have this book to beguile the tedium of the voyage, and all who have ever crossed the Atlantic should have it as a souvenir.

II. Only Three Weeks.

A Novel. Eighth volume in "Osgood's Library of Novels." 8vo. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.00.

"If we had only such spirited little novels as these to read and criticise, how pleasant our work would be. . . . . Let every one who wants to be refreshed by a bright and original story, and is not too sensitive about endings, send for 'Only Three Weeks.'"—The Spectator, London.

Fifth Edition.

III. Saunterings.

By Charles Dudley Warner. Uniform with "My Summer in a Garden." 16mo. $1.50.

"Mr. Warner's humor is scarcely the chief attraction of this book, though that creeps out on almost every page. It is a book of rare delight, and at this Summer-coming, admirably seasonable."—New York Evening Mail

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BOSTON.

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TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY JAMES PARTON.

1 vol. 12mo. With Portraits and Illustrations. $2.00.

This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It is the only Life of Horace Greeley that contains a complete record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered by visiting the town where Mr. Greeley was born, and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It gives a full account of his career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth-place, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," etc. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere in the United States to canvass for this work.

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COAL REDUCED!

We offer the best quality DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.'S ANTHRACITE COAL, delivered, at the following prices:

LARGE EGG	$8.00 per ton.
SMALL EGG	8.00 "
RANGE	8.00 "
CHESTNUT	8.00 "

Country dealers' trade respectfully solicited.

HARTWELL BROS.

Office and Dock 53 West Twelfth-st.

N. B.—We are the only parties in this city receiving the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s Coal exclusively, all direct from the mines.

Chicago, June 11, 1872.

COAL REDUCED!

I have reduced the price of my justly-celebrated Lackawanna Coal to

$8.00 PER TON,

Delivered in any part of the old city limits. My coal is fully equal, if not superior, to any coal mined in the great coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania.

Dock and Office, 238 Van Buren-st., corner Market.

O. W. GOIT.

N. B.—Full supply of first quality of Lehigh Lump and Blossburg Coal, at lowest current price.

Chicago, June 11, 1872.

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UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.

L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm F Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman,

Solomon A. Smith, Esq.; Wirt Dexter, Esq.;

Henry W. King, Esq.; Heman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

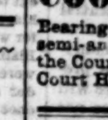
Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

SCALES.



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2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE.

46 South Desplaines-st.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 19, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $12; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.25. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $15.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

[By Telegraph.]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Following numbers drew Capital Prizes, Official Drawing, June 8:

22,180. 2,372. 14,536.
3,606. 7,309.

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

Wholes	Halves	Quarters	Fifths	Tenths	Twentieths
$28	$14	$7	$5.60	$2.80	$1.40

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of J. L. STORM & CO., house and sign painters, 283 Wabash-av., is this day dissolved. The business, in all its branches, will be carried on hereafter by J. L. STORMS, 283 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between G. B. Mooers and L. T. Goe, under the name and style of MOOERS & GOE, is this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by

L. T. GOE,

June 10, 1872. 97 West Madison-st.

'S SUITS.
"DISTRICT"
Y GOODS STORE
fully 50 per cent since MARK-
DOWN
s Shawls, &c.
TAIL LADIES'
ITS
ICES, and make to order slo-
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Goods and Very
PRICES.
RBOUR & CO.,
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BLICATIONS.
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the Atlantic.
ches, similar to and uniform
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ornamental covers. $5.00.
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and humorous suggestive-
res of an ocean steamer's voy-
amusements, and picturesque
d with graphic skill and de-
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tedium of the voyage, and all
the Atlantic should have it as
Three Weeks.
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how pleasant our work would
very one who wants to be re-
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OSGOOD & CO.,
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Horace Greeley
PRESENT TIME.
AMES PARTON.
ortraits and Illustrations. $2.00.
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contains a complete record of his
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town where Mr. Greeley was
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York. It gives a full account of
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life as farmer, printer, editor,
nomination for the Presidency,
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ublishers.
R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
COAL.
REDUCED!
quality DELAWARE & HUD-
ANTHRACITE COAL, deliver
prices:
$8.00 per ton.
8.00 "
8.00 "
8.00 "
rade respectfully solicited.
BARTWELL BROS.,
and Dock 59 West Twelfth-st.
only parties in this city receiving
son Canal Co.'s Coal exclusively
mines.
REDUCED!
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PER TON,
e of the old city limits. My coal
is superior to any coal mined in
regions of Pennsylvania.
8 Van Buren-st., corner Market.
O. W. GOIT.
of first quality of Lehigh Lump
at lowest current price.
INANCIAL.
ED STATES
AGE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
APITAL,
00 IN GOLD!
BABCOCK, President.
OFFMAN, Treasurer.
will loan for long periods on
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a Committee composed of the
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ough, Esq., Chairman;
Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Heman G. Powers, Esq.
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av. S. W. corner Madison and
D W. SANSOME, Secretary.
ounty Treasurer, Cook
hicago, June 8, 1872.
CO. BONDS
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RUMSEY, Treasurer.
CALES.
AIRBANKS'
STANDARD
CALES.
OF ALL SIZES.
BANKS, MORSE & CO.,
EST WASHINGTON-ST.
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dard Scales
SCALE WAREHOUSE,
46 South Desplaines-st.
TERY.
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prizes drawn in five
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Prizes cashed and infor-
Box, 5000. THEODOR
New York.
legraph.]
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w Capital Prizes, Official
872. 14,536.
09.
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Fifths Tenths Twentieths
5.60 $2 80 $1.40
and information fur-
LOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., New York.
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this day dissolved, by mu-
nches, will be carried on
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UTION.
re existing between G. B.
the name and style of
y dissolved. The business
ed by
L. T. COE,
97 West Madison-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.

its in bank here continue unusually large, h losses are also large, they do not ab- the surplus money at the command of the

hange is firmer to-day, at about 50c per count for sales between banks. At the r, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 dis-

ing the latter part of last week all the New papers took the view that the prospect of ttlement of the Supplemental Treaty ques- was depressing the price of gold, but the is as firm to-day as ever, and the probabil- s, as we have mentioned before, that the fate Treaty has much less influence on the of bonds and gold than is popularly sup- because, whatever the fate of the Treaty, dy believes in the remotest probability of a ure between the Governments of the United s and Great Britain.

THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF BILL

blishes a uniform tax of 20 cents per pound ll tobacco in lieu of all existing taxes on the ous forms of that commodity, and on whiskey iform tax of 70 cents per gallon. These new s, together with the remission of all duties a and coffee, go into effect on July 1. The eral reductions in the tariff duties on import- goods, other than tea and coffee, go into effect August 1, but the remission of the stamp es on notes, bills of exchange, legal papers, as mortgages, deeds, etc., and on sales of ks, will not go into effect until after October The only stamp taxes retained are the ent stamps on bank checks, and the stamps friction matches. Borrowed capital is ex- pt from taxation. The total reduction of tax- on by the new law is estimated at probably ,000 per annum, but it is claimed by many in consequence of the better opportunity frauds, especially in the whiskey tax, the of revenue will be a much greater amount.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Monthly Report No. 8, of the Bureau of Statis- is in press and will soon be ready for dis- ibution. It contains the statistics of our for- gn trade for the eight months ended February the same compared with the same periods of 1. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the fol- wing synopsis:

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 29, 1872.

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$384,035,189	$290,006,506	$9,784,735
Specie and bullion	7,655,485	30,464,512	5,019,295

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28, 1871.

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$314,055,646	$271,153,194	$8,813,837
Specie and bullion	16,055,142	50,198,089	8,047,518

It will be seen that, while our imports of foreign goods was $69,979,643 greater in the eight months ending Feb. 29, 1872, than in the corresponding period of the previous year, our exports of domestic products was only $18,853,412 greater, leaving an increase of $51,126,131 to be settled by the export of specie and bonds. The further decline of American shipping interest is shown by the fact that of the total value of our foreign trade for the eight months ended Feb. 29, 1872, carried in vessels, over 72 per cent was in foreign vessels, as compared with 68 per cent for the corresponding period of 1871.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	121¾	120¾@120⅞
5-20s of '62	114⅜	114⅛@114⅜
5-20s of '64	114⅜	114⅛@115
5-20s of '65	114⅜	115⅛@115⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117⅛@117⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜@118
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅛@117⅜
10-40s	112	...@...
United States new 5 per cents	112⅝	...@...
United States currency 6s	114⅝	114⅛@114⅜
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	...	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	...	95 @ 98
Chicago City 7s	...	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Gold exchange	...	114⅜
Sterling exchange	109½@109¾	110 110⅜ 109⅛@110
(large drafts)		

—Notwithstanding the large trade and financial business of New Orleans, the banks of that city have never had a clearing-house until the establishment of one on June 1, on which date twelve banks entered into the arrangement. Several rehearsals took place previous to the adoption of the plan, and equal surprise and satisfaction were manifested at its simplicity and effectiveness. It was found that the previously complicated settlements were effected in one-twentieth less time, and with one-twentieth less money than heretofore. The only wonder is that the financiers of New Orleans did not make the change years ago.

—Among recent notable failures is that of Koopmanschop, of San Francisco, who two years ago was looked upon as the possible Edipus who was to "settle the hash" of that modern sphynx, the Labor Question. Koopmanschop was a heavy holder of the bonds of the insolvent Alabama and Chattanooga Road, to which he had supplied Chinese laborers. The imported Chinese laborers were also owing him large sums of money.

—Recent cable advices say that the German banks are holding £35,381,000, against £20,-383,000 a year ago. The Bank of Prussia now holds £27,028,000 of coin against about £14,600,000 sterling at the opening of the war.

A portion of the great increase of the German stock of specie must soon begin to move toward England.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Gold quiet and steady at 114⅛@114⅜. Loans from 2 to 4 for carrying. Clearings, $45,000,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

Southern securities dull and strong.

Money easy at 4 to 5.

Stocks excessively dull, with a slight yielding in prices. Erie opened weak on lower quotations from London. The Erie transfer books closed for election to-day, and borrowers of the stock had to pay ⅛ for use. There was some disposition to sell Northwestern common, but transactions were small. The general market closed firm at an advance of about ⅛c from the lowest point of the day.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments.

Coups, '81	121¾	Coups, '67	117⅛
Coups, '62	114⅜	Coups, '68	115¾
Coups, '64	114½	10-40s	112
Coups, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coups, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	113½
State bonds.			
Missouris	97	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	31½
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	22
New Virginias	54		
Stocks closed.			
Canton	97	St. Paul	56¼
W. U. Tel	75¾	St. Paul pref'd	78¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	75¼
Adams Express	97	Wabash pref'd	87
Wells & Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	98½
Am M U	71½	Terre Haute	20
United States	78	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	75¾	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97⅛	C. & A. pref'd	117
N. Y. C. scrip	94½	O. & M.	46⅞
Erie	53⅛	C., C. & C.	92
Erie pref'd	75	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem pref'd	120	Ind. Central	32
Mich. Central	119	Illinois Central	137½
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	39¾
Northwestern	73	Union Pacific bonds	94½
N. W. pref'd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
Rock Island	110¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	107¼
New Jersey Cent	110	B., H. & Erie	7¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, June 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 5, in Block 4, of Wilber & Eberhart's Block 25, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $800.

Lot 71, in Fitch's resubdivision of Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $800.

Clybourn av, n w of Sheffield av, s w f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $2,200.

Thirty-seventh st, s e corner of Beer's st, 30 acres, dated Oct. 1, 1870; consideration, $67,500.

South Park av, 500 ft north of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 81 9x127 9-10 ft, with buildings, dated May 1; consideration, $7,643.

Twenty fourth st, 86 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated May 23; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 40, in n e ¼ Block 27, Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $550.

Bradley st, 50 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $750.

Lot 10, in Gibson's Block 60, Sec 16, 39, 14, dated May 14; consideration, $1,035.

West Monroe st, n e corner of Desplaines st, s f, 79x128 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $29,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 5, Pierce's Humboldt Park Addition, dated May 9; consideration, $800.

Lots 37 to 40, in Block 5, same subdivision, dated May 9; consideration, $1,600.

Garibaldi st, 55 ft s of Napoleon place, e f, 25x 100 ft, dated May 25; consideration, $1,000.

State st, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 83, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $900.

Dearborn st, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $6,0...

Lots 18 to 20, in Downs & Co. Subdivision w ½ n w ¼ Sec 33, 39, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 45, in Block 6 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 8, in Boone's Add, dated June 10; consideration, $3,125.

Lot 28 of Lot 11, in Block 7, in Rockwell's Add, dated June 6; consideration, $4,000.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 44-100 170 8 12 ft, dated August 1, 1871; consideration, $4,858.

Fulton st, n w corner of St. John's Place, s f, 93x 118 ft, dated June 10; consideration $11,700.

W ½ Lot 17, in Block 12, s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $930.

W ½ Lot 17, in same sub division, dated March 28; consideration, $900.

West Monroe st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $4,400.

Arnold st, 200 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 16 in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $775.

Hermitage av, 200 ft n of Polk st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $3,000.

Cornell st, 216 ft s of Catherine st, w f, 24x127 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $500.

North Wells st, near Granger st, w f, 22x173 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $2,750.

Lot 41 of Block 2 of Blocks 14, 16, and 17 of e ½, Sec 21, 39, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $700.

Lot 19 and Lot 60 (except e 25 ft) in Egan's Block 26 of w ½, &c., Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Rockwell st, near Fourth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,250.

Halsted st, 166 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 28; consideration, $2,000.

Halsted st, 214 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 28; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, 200 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $700.

Clayton st, 175 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $700.

Lots 1 and 3 of Lots 5 and 6 of Lot 75, Ellis' East Add, dated June 10; consideration, $5,700.

Lot 22, in Block 5, Pierce's Add to Holstein, dated May 10; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N 20 of e 45 of n 60 acres of s e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $45,000.

N 50 ft on Michigan av, of Lot 23 of s 27 acres of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 19, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $350.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 5, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated June 4; consideration, $600.

Forty-fifth st, 25 ft e of Evans av, s f, 25x111½ ft, dated May 6; consideration, $1,400.

N 73 ft Lots 7 and 8 and s 27 ft Lots 5 and 6, in Block 8, Cleaverville, dated May 18; consideration, $50,000.

Lots 1 and 2, being 100 ft on Cornell st, in Block 88, Hyde Park, dated May 21; consideration, $10,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,950	3,649	5,922	8,430
Wheat, bu	26,580	54,750	3,870	42,635
Corn, bu	328,015	230,246	527,119	310,398
Oats, bu	195,253	41,010	43,060	2,779
Rye, bu	1,885	1,630	7,550	2,944
Barley, bu	2,890	600	14,450	400
Grass seed, lbs	1,460	25,310	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	21,160	5,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	21,600	1,200	14,700
Cured meats, lbs	177,830	38,320	532,617	139,335
Beef, brls	14	16	10	....
Pork, brls	120	9	126	1,391
Lard, lbs	34,800	60,760	419,048	66,440
Tallow, lbs	3,830	17,070	....	....
Butter, lbs	97,665	90,910	161,717	116,960
Live hogs, No	4,338	4,683	6,936	5,145
Cattle, No	560	1,333	2,136	2,112
Sheep, No	869	....	163	394
Hides, lbs	106,930	103,500	107,717	98,460
Highwines, brls	475	97	598	260
Wool, lbs	155,790	64,872	124,88[illegible]	282,214
Potatoes, bu	5,084	1,938	910	1,196
Lumber, m	7,142	4,506	1,952	4,086
Shingles, m	966	7,872	977	3,920
Lath, m	282	241	187	306
Salt, brls	4,070	....	1,524	2,081

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,393 bu corn, 577 bu oats, 365 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 42 cars wheat, 673 cars and 14,700 bu corn, 236 cars and 7,500 bu oats, 1 car barley. Total, (952 cars) 504,-000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

To	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
By rail	18203	27828	117187	278549	2030	15858
By canal	....	7500	....	....	....	....
Buffalo	6010	....	1394026	71092	10000	....
Oswego	....	20000	20000	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	300	....	29485	....	....	....
Port Huron	531	....	62810	....	....	....
Other U S p'ts	165	2700	40	3550	....	....
Montreal	....	....	36000	....	....	....
Pt Colborne	....	....	104088	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	113576	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	43659	....	....	....
Total	25149	58028	1920381	348191	12030	15858

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, with little demand except in corn. Nevertheless all were strong, and the general tendency was upward. The shipping movement in grain was lighter than usual, and the receipts again large, arguing an increase in our stocks in store. The demand for dry goods was only moderately active, there being few interior buyers in attendance. Values underwent no important change, the general market ruling steady at former quotations. Groceries were inquired for to a liberal extent, both on local and interior account, and all staple, as well as most descriptions of side goods, were being firmly held at Saturday's rates. The butter trade exhibited a fair degree of activity, local as well as outside buyers taking hold with considerable freedom, and the feeling evinced was generally firm. Grain bags are meeting with a large and increasing demand, and prices are firm and advancing. We quote Starks at 40c; Lewiston at 37½c; Royal River at 37c, and Americus at 35c. Cheese was quiet. The coal trade remains inactive and weak. Lackawanna was lower, being quoted at $9.00. Fish and dried fruits were steady and unchanged. Oranges were active and firm, as were also lemons, the former at $8 00@8 50, and the latter at $7 50@7 50. Hay, hides, and leather were quoted quiet and unchanged. The oil trade was reasonably active and steady for most descriptions, the exceptions being lard and turpentine, both of which were lower. We quote extra lard oil 75c; No. 1 at 71c, and turpentine at 66@68c. The market for lumber at the yards was moderately active for Monday, quite a number of buyers from Southern Illinois being in attendance. The stocks are ample, and prices were steady at the recent decline. The metal, tinners' stock, and iron markets were fairly active and firm at unchanged prices. Nails sell readily at $5.50 rates, and the wool and naval stores markets were quiet, and quotations ruled easy. Building materials were active, and held firmly. Cooperage was dull. Eggs sold to a fair extent at 11@12c per dozen for choice packages.

It is due to the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad that the order to receive no more grain up the country till further orders, issued on Friday evening last, was sent out only when it was found that over 600 cars belonged to that road were loaded with oats, which could not be unloaded at the elevators in this city. Two brick storehouses, with state roofs, have been secured, which will hold some 600 cars of oats, and these will be filled up immediately. One of these buildings—the present freight depot of the road, which will oblige the Company to transact its general merchandise transfers on track. The other building is near Rush street bridge. It is expected that by the time this meets the eyes of our readers the road will have resumed the receipt of grain as usual at its country stations, without discriminating as to kind.

There seems to be a growing disposition among the more thoughtful members of the Board of Trade to regard that Board as directly, though needlessly, responsible for the successful operation of corners in grain. The law Courts would never oblige a man to pay exorbitant damages through the failure to perform a contract which the party of the other part was moving heaven and earth to prevent him from fulfilling. And it is doubtful if these Courts would sustain any corporation in the act of suspending or expelling a member because he refused, or was unable, to comply with rules that required him to pay 10c or 20c per bu above the confessed value of a bushel of grain, in order that he may deliver it back to the party from whom he has purchased it.

There is no question that this view is the correct one; but it is unfortunate that the view is only ventilated at times when the application of a rule of undoubted equity would work a temporary injustice. The Board of Trade, as a body, has no right to take sides with either bulls or bears, in oats, or any other grain, further than to insist upon it that neither party shall block the wheels of commerce to the injury of parties who are not otherwise interested in the upshot of the quarrel between the longs and the shorts.

In this direction the Board of Trade took an important step on Friday last, and if it will only press that matter to its legitimate conclusion there will be no more really injurious corners in this city unless in the event of crop failures, against which it would be difficult to provide. What the Board should frown down upon is the attempt to create an artificial scarcity, that works partial ruin to hundreds of innocent parties who have not taken any voluntary risk in the corner. We may further venture the remark that any body of men which should persistently countenance that kind of invasion of the rights of the masses, would do so at the peril of being voted a nuisance, and of some time meeting the fate which moralizers say awaits the wrong-doer.

Highwines were quiet and steady, sales being 250 brls at 86c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Vessel men asked ¼c advance, but shippers would not pay it, and the few engagements made were at Saturday's rates, at 7½c for corn, 8c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo, by sail, 13c for corn to Oswego, and 14c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York. A total of five charters was reported, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn, and 65,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet, but firm. Mess pork was not much sought after, but very little was offered, and the few lots bought were secured at an average advance of about 5@10c per brl on Saturday's quotations. Lard was strong at previous prices. Meats were firm and unchanged. The receipts of hogs are falling off under the lower prices caused by the recent large receipts, and dealers in the product think that the law of supply and demand will prevent any further material decline in the price of the animal. At the same time, there is but little shipping demand for pork or lard, and it is thought that all the lard wanted East this summer will be easily supplied from summer hogs. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.25@12 30; do seller July, $12 50; do seller August, at $12.70; do seller December, $12.80@12 90. Lard, cash or seller June, $8 75; do seller July, $8 70@8 72½; summer lard, $8 00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¼@4½c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, 25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, at $12.50; 100 brls do at $12 30; 100 brls do at $12.25; 1,000 brls do seller July at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.47½; 250 brls do at $12 42½; 250 brls do at $12 37½; 300 tcs lard at $8 75; 150 tcs summer do at $8 12½; 100 tcs do at $8 10; 300 tcs do, loose, at $7 50; 100 tcs summer sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 200 boxes do at 4¼c.

Flour was again neglected, shippers being out of the market, as they claim that prices are relatively higher than at Eastern points. Prices were nominally unchanged on flour; bran was dull and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville Eagle) at $10.50; 100 brls at $9 00s; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $8 50; 75 brls do at $8 00; 50 brls do at $7.50. Total 425 brls; also 10 tons bran on private terms—sold $13.00 on track.

Wheat was stronger, though the market very near resembled a corpse—stiff but inactive—till near the end of the session. The market for next month averaged ⅛c above the outside quotations of Saturday, and showed an advance of 2½c per bu on cash lots, which were unusually scarce. The reason assigned for the advance was greater firmness in New York, which was probably due to reported crop failures in several parts of Europe. They have had tropical heats, with unseasonable dryness in Russia, and cold wet weather in England, both equally unfavorable to the growing crops. The latest advices from Odessa and Taganrog speak of great droughts, and report that the crops are considered lost; one speaks of the probability that the farmers there will be obliged to buy for seed. It may be that these are exaggerations, but there can be little doubt that the present season is a critical one, and its character, in this respect, becomes more and more apparent as the time advances. It is also noteworthy that, while we have a fair stock in store here, and very little moving out, yet the shipments from this city since the beginning of the year are only 1,358,502 bu, against 3,750,176 bu, whence it is argued that our stock must be wanted yet, even if higher prices should be asked for it than now. The present condition of the market is, however, generally regarded as artificial, and few people are buying unless to fill shorts. The market for seller July, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1 49¼, and advanced to $1 53 at the close. Seller the month ruled to above July closing at $1.53. Seller August sold at $1 42@1 44; and seller the year at $1 23@1 24. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 spring at $1 53½; 6,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.52½; 10,000 bu do at $1 52½; 22,000 bu do at $1.52; 800 bu do at $1.51½; 10,000 bu do at $1.51½; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1 40; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1 20. Total, 51,800 bu.

Corn was again moderately active, and steady at about the same range of prices as on Saturday, with rather less doing speculatively, and a decidedly restricted demand for shipments. The New York market was quoted weaker, with a larger supply, and the margin of profit has been rather against the shipper for some time past, so that the warehousemen have been the chief operators in this direction. Buying for shipment was also restricted by an attempt to advance lake rates of freight. The receipts were again large, and promise to be only restricted for some time to come by the receiving facilities of the city, as many of our country exchanges teem with reports of a promise of corn to come in when oats can be furnished. Our market rules strong, however, under all these bearish advices from both east and west, operators finding it difficult to believe that corn can decline materially, with wheat so high as it now is, and a decided weather market. It is probable that a few days of bad weather would cause a big advance. Seller July opened at 46½c, fell off to 46c, and advanced to 46¼@46⅜c at the close. Seller the month sold at 44⅛@45c, and seller August at 48@48½c, all closing with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 41,200 bu No 2 at 45½c; 89,800 bu do at 45¼c; 167,000 bu do at 45c; 5,000 bu do at 44½c; 25,000 bu do at 44¼c; 5,000 bu do at 44¼c; 28,000 bu do at 45½c afloat; 7,000 bu No. 1 at 45½c; 18,400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu ears at 45c. Total, 326,800 bu.

Oats were less active and easier, though the market was in exactly the same general condition as on Saturday. The cornering party paid 4½c per bu for seller the month, specifying that the receipts shall be dated from the old warehouses, from which it was inferred by some that the receipts offered from the new places of storage, now being opened up, will be refused if tendered by the parties who bought puts for this month. There were sellers of "regular" at 40 down to 39c, the understanding being that the new houses will begin to receive oats within a few days. Seller July sold at 35@35½c cash. Sales were reported of 98,800 bu No. 2 at 41c, and 3,600 bu rejected at 34c.

The great struggle in oats will probably occur on the last named point—the validity of receipts claiming to be regular but not stored in the old houses. The friends of the corner claim that the *ex post facto* rule of the common law is applicable in this case; that they have no right to be obliged to take property under circumstances different from those existing when the contracts (puts) were made. On the other hand, the holders of the puts are understood to claim their right to take advantage of the new station, and insist that they will do it. It was stated to-day that the cornering party intends to pursue this policy "to the bitter end" (of the month), and expects to be able to realize enough from the shorts to enable him to sell out at July and August prices without loss. There is no doubt that we shall soon have all the oats here that the most enthusiastic bear could wish,—enough to fill up a good many vacant lots to grade. The recent advance is bringing out all the oats in the country—the farmers will sell their oats and feed with corn, which is much the cheaper at current quotations.

Rye was in good demand, and again higher, in the absence of receipts this morning—one or two shipping dealers were on the market. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 74½c; 2,000 bu do at 74c; 800 bu do at 73½c. Total, 3 200 bu.

Barley was neglected. No. 2 was quoted at 50@60c for old, according to location, and at 60c for new, seller September. Old No. 3 was quotable at about 45c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2, in Central, at 58½c; 800 bu by sample at 68c; 1,200 bu do at 65c. Total, 2,400 bu.

The following is extracted from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*:

So far this season, since the opening of navigation, very little maize has been shipped from the Danube or the ports of the Black Sea.

Advices from the south of Russia, under date of May 16, state that throughout the growing season the weather has been characterized by unusual dryness and high temperature, which has not favored the growing cereal crops. Complaints from various quarters have caused holders of wheat and other cereals on the spot to demand higher prices. Proprietors in the interior of the country are now holding back stocks, watching the further course of events. A later telegram from Odessa to London, under date of 24th May, says: "The drought continues. The cereal crops, it is feared, are irreparably damaged." Also, from Taganrog, same date: "Tropical heat continues; no sign of rain. A portion of the rye crop is irreparably lost. Other kinds of crops suffering from the drought are in jeopardy. Prices continue rising. At Odessa, 25th May, grain supply limited, stocks moderate. The rye crop is said to be lost." From the north of Russia, St. Petersburg, May 17: "Several large transactions in wheat had lately taken place at 13 roubles to 13½ roubles for fine Saxonska. At these prices there were still sellers—no prospect of lower prices; higher prices more probable, as stocks are light and expected supplies not large. The late wheat crop, though satisfactory in quality, was deficient in quantity.

In England and France the accounts of the growing crops are conflicting. The reports from North Germany, Central Europe and Hungary, are on the whole favorable, promising an early and abundant harvest.

The weather during May in the United Kingdom was ungenial; too cold; too wet; retarding vegetation; delaying the harvest which promised at one time to be early. The low temperature had prevented the wheat plant from tillering, resulting in less stems, lower heads, and, consequently, less grain. The protracted rains have also diminished the acreage of wheat. It had been feared that the wheat crop in Great Britain will hardly this year reach an average. There was, however, a more hopeful prospect for the spring grain crops.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit in the lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, June 1, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
N. York, May 28	563,236	43,146	657,645	28,506
Albany	3,500	6,000	103,000	20,000
Buffalo	226,317	1,351,711	285,704	32,219
Chicago	969,856	3,695,341	1,244,768	152,584
Milwaukee	1,452,000	....	....	....
*Duluth	75,000	....	....	....
Toledo, May 27	226,862	280,863	273,667	....
Detroit	140,904	31,101	170,860	1,705
*Oswego	216,000	110,000	15,000	22,000
St. Louis	117,503	233,936	144,291	16,258
Boston	335	192,238	98,178	12,988
Toronto	56,515	4,796	25,626	26,990
Montreal	177,120	116,972	56,176	4,000
*Philadelphia	25,000	175,000	84,000	....
*Baltimore	40,000	103,000	30,000	....
Rail shipments	89,740	479,177	358,772	12,970
Lake shipments	470,651	1,727,658	505,900	17,204
Amount afloat on †N. Y. canals	153,839	2,830,250	304,580	3,312
Total	5,025,321	11,363,789	4,303,667	350,736
Total May 25, '72	5,117,359	10,445,559	3,265,511	335,784
Total May 18, '72	6,086,350	11,832,733	3,705,328	657,099
Total May 11 '72	6,600,510	9,765,004	3,927,165	956,035
Total May 4, '72	6,892,886	11,710,671	4,306,571	993,050
Total June 3, '71	4,601,478	4,893,775	1,555,302	201,807

*Estimated.

The Muskegon *News* says: "There are many statements about fires in the woods in various parts of the State, but as yet Muskegon and White River have escaped. The dryness of the season has never been equaled, and we were really becoming uneasy in thinking of possible fires. Within the last few days we have had an abundance of rain, which has driven away all fears of that kind. The vessels which ply between here and Chicago fill the lake both going and coming. There will be more lumber cut this year than ever before if we can get a usually heavy June freshet, for, with the rains had already, aided by a small flood next month, a much larger per cent of logs will reach the mills than we had reason to anticipate six weeks ago. The quantity of logs put in last winter was enormous, aggregating over 400,000,000 feet in Muskegon and White River, with their tributaries, more, or about 200,000,000 feet more than last season. The drive on these streams progresses slowly and we are induced to the belief that rather less than 150,000,000 more will be 'hung up.' Logs are costing a little more than usual to drive, but, taken in connection with the favorable winter, they will not average much higher. Lumber is bringing a good price in Chicago, our mills are cutting all their capacity will allow, and, as far as Muskegon County is concerned, the prospect for a profitable season is good. Work was seldom better. Had it been possible to get the entire log crop to the mills that was cut last winter in the pineries of the country, the market would have been glutted, notwithstanding every indication pointed to a most favorable lumbering season late last fall. Fortunately for both the lumbermen and the pineries, a large per cent of the winter's stock cannot be got out this season, thereby preventing an overstock in the great lumber markets East and West."

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet, but firmer. Wheat stronger and in good demand. Corn in fair request and firmer. Oats nominally unchanged. Sales on the call were 55,000 bu wheat, seller July, $1 52½; 65,000 bu do at $1 52¼; 20,000 bu do, seller August, $1 44¼; 5,000 bu do at $1 44½; 5,000 bu do at $1 44¼; 5,000 bu corn, seller the month, at 44½c; 30 000 bu do at 44¾c; 5 000 bu do, seller last half, at 45½c; 5,000 bu do at 45½c; 20,000 bu do, seller July, at 46¼c; 20,000 bu do, seller September, at 49½c; 20,000 bu oats, seller August, at 32½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12 25	12 30
Mess pork, seller July	12.50	12 60
Mess pork, seller August	12 65	12.75
Mess pork, seller December	12 87½	12 95
Lard, cash or seller the month	8 62½	8 87½
Lard, seller July	8 65	8.80
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller June	1 53	1.54
Wheat, seller July	1 52½	1 52¾
Wheat, seller August	1 44¼	1.44½
Wheat, seller the year	1.24½	1.24¾
Corn, cash or seller June	44¾	45
Corn, seller last half June	45½	45¾
Corn, seller July	46¼	46½
Corn, seller August	48¼	48½
Corn, seller September	49¼	49½
Corn, seller the year	44¾	45
Oats, cash or seller June	40	41
Oats, seller July	35	35¼
Oats, seller August	32	32¼

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Monthly Report No. 8 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press, and will soon by ready for distribution. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended February 29, 1872, and for the eight months ended the same, compared with the same periods of 1871. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Feb. 29, 1872	$52,727,700	$46,458,841	$1,709,974
Month ended Feb. 28, 1871	30,154,478	45,749,667	1,632,969
Eight months ended Feb. 29, 1872	391,670,674	320,471,018	14,804,030
Eight months ended Feb 28, 1871	320,110,788	321,351,383	16,861,355

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Feb 29, 1872, was $72,737,776, as compared with $60,557,542, Feb. 28, 1871.

The following tables show how much of the foregoing consisted of merchandise and of specie and bullion, respectively:

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB 29 1872.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (specie values).	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$384,025,189	$290,006,506	$9,784,735
Specie and bullion	7,635,485	30,464,512	5,019,295

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28, 1871.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (specie values).	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	314,055,646	271,153,194	8,813,837
Specie and bullion	16,055,142	50,198,089	8,047,518

The relative portions of the total value of our foreign trade carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels respectively, during the eight months ending February 29, 1872, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
Land vehicles	$11,625,655	$4,834,193	$1,823,242
American vessels	110,248,910	101,784,341	4,420,555
Foreign vessels	279,817,609	245,164,891	8,559,925
EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1871			
Land vehicles	9,913,506	3,560,764	1,845,316
American vessels	92,780,235	117,877,877	6,234,621
Foreign vessels	277,451,999	231,861,031	9,881,001

It will be noticed that the total value of our foreign trade for the eight months ended Feb. 29, 1872, carried in vessels, over 72 per cent was in foreign vessels, as compared with 68 per cent for the corresponding period of 1871.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered into and cleared from the United States during the twelve months ended Feb. 29, 1872, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,977	3,789 986	10,824	3,762,929
Foreign vessels	19,463	6,984,821	19,604	6,954,988
Total	30,440	10,774,817	30,428	10,717,906
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28, 1871.				
American vessels	10,614	3,620,634	10,283	3,596,515
Foreign vessels	19,037	5,800,466	18,863	5,706,128
Total	29,651	9,421,100	29,146	9,302,643

This number contains a valuable statement showing the imports, foreign exports, and the imports of wool and manufactures of wool, during the twelve fiscal years ended June 30, 1871; tables showing the consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, pig iron, and rails for a series of years; products of the mines, smelting works, and salines of the German Zollverein; population of Prussia; trade and shipping of Bremen; trade of Austria; loans negotiated in 1871; population of Jeddo, etc.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.

BUTTER—The butter market exhibited a fair degree of activity, shippers as well as local buyers taking hold with considerable freedom. In prices there was no quotable change, though holders seemed firmer in their views, especially so for choice grades. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 18@21c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@16c; inferior to fair grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—This market was again active, and prices of grain-bags were firm at the late advance. Burlaps were quiet and easy, as were also gunnies. We quote: Stark, 40c; Graham-ton, 38c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37½c; Americus, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BERRIES—Raspberries coming forward more freely, and prices tending lower. Strawberries in fair supply, and met with a moderate demand; prices not as high as Saturday. Sales ranged as high as 25@30c for Tonti, Centralia, and Onarga, with an occasional sale of extra Onarga at 31c, while below the above mentioned places, or further South, the receipts were generally soft and small, and sales of such ranged at 15@20c. Gooseberries in light supply and higher. Sales 19 cases raspberries at 28c, 3 cases at 27c, 44 cases at 25c; 5 cases strawberries at 10c, 17 cases at 20c, 12 cases at 22c, 40 cases good at 20, 49 cases at 27@28c, 182 cases choice at 30c, 5 cases extra at 32c; 10 bu gooseberries at 3.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Dealers continue to report a good demand, and prices are firm at the following range: Stucco, $2 75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, 4 00@4.40; cement, $1 75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@3.25; marble dust, $3 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand ₱ brl, $2.00@3 25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $8.00@11 00; fire clay, $4 00@5 00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 36 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.5
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 5
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	26 50
32x44 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

WROUGHT IRON—Such as gratings and shutters, 12½@16c.

BROOM CORN—The general demand continues of a light character, yet dealers are firm in their views at previous figures: $55 00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75 00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00; and brush, $100 00@160.00.

BEANS—Trade was dull and prices were weak. We quote: $2.45@2 70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2 80 for navy.

CHEESE—A liberal business was doing in this staple, but the market is lacking in strength as the receipts are steadily increasing, and dealers are anxious to keep their stocks down. The following are the current rates: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—The coal market was dull and unsettled, but without quotable change, except for Lackawanna, which was selling at $9.00,—a decline of 50c per ton. Prices now range as follows: Lehigh lump, $10 00; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9 00; Erie, $9 00@9 50; Briar Hill, $9 00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9 50; Cannel Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 50; Hocking Valley, $7 50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Lobster is scarce and higher, with which exception prices ruled steady all around. The demand is fair for the season. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.7
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 60@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30@3 40
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 50
Lobster, 2 lb	3 25
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Trade is quiet, and quotations favor buyers. The supply is ample: Pork barrels, $1 25@1 35; lard, tierces, $1 65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1 90@2 15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17 50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour head ing, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $18 00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—There was a good demand, at 11@12c per dozen. The offerings were large.

FISH—Under this head there were no new features. A fair movement was witnessed, and the annexed quotations were being realized: No. 1 whitefish, $6 25@6 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5 25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5 25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 50@9 75; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8 00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6 75; No. 1 shore kits $1 80@2 00; No. 1 bay, $1 50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.00@5.50; George's cod, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; tox scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $9.00@10 25.

FRUIT—DRIED—Only a light business was doing in dried fruits, and prices were steady and uniform. The stocks, both of domestic and foreign varieties, are light. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@19c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15½c; raisins, $3 30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 8¼@9c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11½@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in active request, and prices are firm at $3 00@3.15.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for oranges and lemons continues active, and the advanced prices recently established are firmly maintained. We repeat our list as follows: Apples, $5.00@7 50; lemons, repacked, $7 00@7 50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₱ box, $8 00@8 50.

GROCERIES—Under this head there were no new features to note. The general trade was reasonably active, and with a few unimportant exceptions the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. Coffees are tending higher, in sympathy with New York. We repeat our quotations of Saturday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice Rio, 25@26½c; prime do, 24½@25c; good do, 23½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11⅝c; X C, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11⅛@11¼c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9¼@10½c; molasses do, at 8¾@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—All-spice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAP—French mottled, at 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The hay trade was again dull, and prices weak and unsettled. There was only a light outward movement, the inquiry being chiefly of a local character. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18 50@20 50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie pressed, $10 00@12 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $16 00@17 00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quiet and firm at former rates. We continue to quote: Green butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market was again fairly active, and prices ruled firm at the following range:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3 10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2 10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6	@ 6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	11	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—There was a light movement in this article, and the market was quoted steady at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@	1 00
Kip, veals	1 00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1 20@	1 40
Calf, country	1 10@	1 25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	33@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No 1	31@	33
"B A" sole		

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 20@	1 45
Kip, No 1, medium	90@	1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	81 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market exhibited a good degree of activity and a firm feeling was manifested. Following are the quotations current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 12, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 19c; 19, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c, cent discount.

NAILS—Were in good demand on local and interior account, and rates were firm as follows: 60d, $5.50; 8d ₱ keg, $5 75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6 00; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.50; 3d, ₱ keg, $9 25; blue 3d, common, ₱ keg, $9.75; clinch, $7 75.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market dull at previous rates:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	18@	19
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@	23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@	21
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@	19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6 37½	
Pitch, ₱ brl	6 50@7.00	
Tar, per brl	6 50@7 12½	

OILS—Lard oil was weak and lower; extra declining to 75c, and No. 1 to 71c. Turpentine also was "off" a little, there being sellers at 66@68c. Carbon and linseed were steady as previously quoted. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 22@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1 00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 68c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 66@68c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain firm, under a continued active demand, at the following quotations:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4 00
English orange mineral	16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11 00
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Continue dull, and for good Western grades prices ruled easier. The supply is large: 40@50c for Western, and 25@30c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—The market was less active and easy at the following quotations: Live chickens, $3 50@4.00 per doz; live turkeys, 10@13c.

SALT—Met with a good inquiry, on shipping account, and a very firm feeling pervaded the market. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2 05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $3.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5 00 per bag.

SEEDS—Business was more active, and for millet and timothy prices were higher. We now quote: Millet at $2.00@2 25, and Hungarian at $2 00@2 25; timothy at $2 50@3.00 for fair to good; $3 00@3 05 for prime; clover at $5 25@5 60.

TEAS—A light business only was doing in this market. Prices were steady and unchanged: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1 35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1 10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a moderate inquiry at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—Steady at 7@9c ₱ lb for fair to choice carcasses.

VEGETABLES—Sales 45 bu spring beans at $2.50, 10 bu do at $2 75; 50 boxes (1 bu) onions at $2 50; 75 bu peas at $250, 15 bu do at $2 25; 50 doz cabbage at $1.62½, 40 doz do at $1 50; 10 doz soup bunches at 60c; 20 doz large beets at 50@60c, 70 doz at 35@40c; 150 lbs squash at 6c; 12 doz poor cucumbers at 80c, 24 doz do at 90c@1.00; 20 doz asparagus at 50c, 20 doz at 75c@1 00.

WOOD—Was firm at former prices. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12 00; slabs, $6 00@6 50 delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre demand from all quarters, and an easy feeling prevailed. The stocks are small:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, coarse	57@60c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@72c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,565 head. Encouraging advices from New York, Albany, and Buffalo, taken in connection with the unexpectedly light receipts, imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and higher prices prevailed for all grades suitable for shipment East. The attendance of shippers was liberal, and the competition proved sufficiently active to enable sellers to work up prices fully 12½c per 100 lbs. The supply of low grades, though comparatively light, was about equal to the demand, and for such last week's prices were no more than sustained. Sales were reported all the way from $4.50@4.75 for common descriptions, to $7.25 for extra, though most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $5.25@6.62½. The outside quotation, $7.25, was obtained for two droves averaging 1,530 and 1,648 lbs. The market closed firm, with all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6 87½@7.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.50 @6 75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00 @6 37½
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.62½@5.87½
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.75 @5 50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4 00 @5 25
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.50 @4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	cows	1,116	$4.75
17	stockers	860	4 50
13	fat, smooth steers	1,262	6.00
10	butcher's stock	999	4.75
34	choice steers	1,318	6.40
16	medium steers	1,189	5.75
12	cows	1,133	5 00
18	cows	1,129	5 20
16	poor steers	1,060	5.00
16	Texas cattle	1,010	4.75
11	butchers' stock	1,120	5.62½
16	good steers	1,107	6.10
15	choice steers	1,251	6.50
16	good smooth steers	1,150	6.00
41	choice smooth steers	1,316	6.50
18	cows	1,287	4 75
34	choice steers	1,269	6.50
11	cows	909	4.35
16	stockers	1,049	4 60
15		1,106	5 25
17		1,510	7 25
83		1,529	7 25
62		1,648	7.25
17	butchers' stock	931	5.25
11	butchers' stock	1,126	5 25
14	butchers' stock	1,100	5 25
18	Texas cattle	934	5.00
34	choice steers	1,176	6 30
18	Texas cattle	1,095	5 50
51	choice steers	1,284	6 60
41	good steers	1,176	6.25
16	choice steers	1,311	6 75
32	choice steers	1,305	6.75
31	choice steers	1,314	6.75

HOGS—The supply was fair, reaching 6 010 head, but, with an active demand to meet, sellers found no difficulty in clearing the pens, and at a trifle better prices than prevailed at the close of last week, sales making at $3 70@3.75 for common; at $3 80@3 85 for medium, and at $3 90@4 02½ for good to choice. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
75	169	$3 90	62	263	$4 00	124	198	$3.90
125	229	3 90	55	275	3 85	63	217	3 87½
44	245	3.70	55	210	3 85	50	289	3.80
40	312	3.75	74	230	3.85	42	212	3 90
33	281	3.75	64	199	3.87½	59	201	4.02½
55	295	3 75	53	217	3.87½	130	165	4.00
129	213	4.00	64	277	3 75	58	192	3 80
207	170	4 00	66	191	3 90	57	193	4 00
160	214	3 80	52	200	3.90	77	199	3 90
44	277	3 85	109	207	4 02½	53	189	4 00
169	233	3 85	50	238	3 85	95	286	3 80
160	198	4 00	74	160	4.00	46	269	3 75
						33	300	3.70

SHEEP—Received, 339. This market was inactive, and values were nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 10.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	7,142	1,952
Shingles, m	960	977
Lath, pieces m	282	187

CARGOES—The arrivals since Saturday have been large, but under an active inquiry a firm feeling prevailed. A sawed shingles and lath were steady at former figures. Pickets were dull. At the close about a dozen cargoes were left over.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18 00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@17 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	11 00@12 00
Joist and scantling	11 00@11 50
Shingles	2.75@ 3 00
Lath	3 00@ 3 12½
Pickets	10 00@12 00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 2 75
Ludington, ₱ m	2 50
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00@2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2 25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2 75
Ahnapee—Wood, ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnapee—Railroad ties	
Ahnapee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnapee—Shingles	25
Menominee	2.75@3 00
Oconto	3 50

Sales were:

Cargo schr J A Holmes, from Manistee, 30 m feet 3 inch joist at $17, 95 m feet joist and scantling, at $11 25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Stanton, from Manistee, 150 m feet joist and scantling, at $11 25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 55 m feet timber and 3 inch joist, at $17, 150 m feet joist and scantling, at $11 25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Horace Greeley, from Frankfort, 80 m feet mixed, at $35 for selects and clear, $13.50 for common strips and boards, $12 for small short timber, $15 for small long timber, and $11 25 for joist and scantling. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 25 m ft stripe and boards, at $13.00; 80 m ft joist and scantling at $11 25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from Two Rivers, 125 m ft strips and boards, at $13.50, lath at $3 00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Advance, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards at $14 00; lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr A. Thorn, from Manistee, 68,541 ft joist and scantling, at $11.25. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr P. Hayden, from Muskegon, 48,672 ft strips and boards at $17.00; 23,448 ft Norway boards and strips at $14.00; 124,950 lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 134,... ft strips and 86,378 ft boards at $15 00; ... m pickets at $10.00 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Coaster, from Black Lake, 30 m ft boards and strips at $12.50; 30 m foot-inch lumber at $11 00; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Grand Haven, 72 m ft coarse boards and strips at $12.50. Sold by E M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 80 m ft common lumber, at $13.25 for inch and $11 25 for 2 inch. Lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed at $11 25 for 2 inch and $12.50 for inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Carlew, from Muskegon, 31,289 ft common boards and strips at $12 50; 32,864 ft piece stuff at $11 00; 2,359 ft hemlock, at $10.00; 143,350 lath at $3 00. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr Seidmore, from Muskegon, 108 m ft boards and strips at $15.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo scow D. R. Holt, from Muskegon, 65 m ft common mixed boards and strips at $13 00; piece stuff at $11.00; 38 m lath at $3 00. Sold by G. W. Meglade.

Cargo schr Barbarian, from Oconto, 225 m ft strips at $17 00; 48 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge City of Grand Haven, 119 m ft common mixed strips and boards at $13 00; 3 m joist and scantling at $11 00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Pilot, from Menominee, ... m ft common lumber at $11 00 for 2 inch, and $13.00 for inch. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Ithaca, from Menominee, 130 m ft common lumber at $11.00 for 2-inch, and $13.00 for inch. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from Muskegon, 86 m ft joist and scantling, coarse ... $11 00; 33 m lath at $3 00 (mill tally). Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr D. Newhall, from Muskegon, 37 m strips and boards, at $13 ...; 35 m ft piece stuff at $11 00; 60 m lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling, at $11 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr D. G. Wright, from Ludington, 117 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Harrison, from Ludington, 110 m ft joist and scantling, at $11 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Ludington, 130 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, 20 m ft 3-inch joist at $17 00, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis.

Cargo schr Australia, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr General Sigel, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo barge City of Grand Haven, from Grand Haven, 86,357 ft common inch lumber at $12 50, 5,189 ft common 2 inch do at $11.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS,

the market was more active, and a shade firmer on common and medium descriptions. Choice grades were firmly held. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40 00
First and second clear siding, together	22 00@24 00
Common siding	18.00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35 00@37 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35 00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@15 00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3 75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in large lots)	17 00
Hickory	25 00@50 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small, and prices, under a better demand, ruled firmer.

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2.00

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 8.—The market was not quite so brisk this week as last, but prices were firmer. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to about 1,000 boxes, and the highest realized was 14½c for an extra fancy lot. The bulk of sales went at 13c to 14c. In factories the sales amounted in the aggregate to between 7,000 and 8,000 boxes, and the common rates paid were 14½c. Several factories reached 14¾c, which was top price. We give quotations of leading sales as follows: Middleville, 14½c; Mother Creek, 14½c; Newport, 14½c; Norway Association, 14½c; Avery & Ives, 14½c; Bates, 14½c; Bethel, 14½c; Brackett's Bridge, 14½c; Cold Brook, 14½c; Cold Creek, 14½c; Columbia Centre, 14½c; Cook & Ives, 14½c; Countrymen, 14½c; Crain's Corners, 14½c; Crum Creek, 14½c; Dairy Hill, 14½c; Dairy Valley, 14½c; Eatonville, 14½c; Euphrata, 14½c; Fairfield Association, 14½c; North Fairfield, 14½c; Old Fairfield, 14½c; Fulton, 14½c; Henderson Association, 14½c; Henderson Home, 14½c; Herkimer County Central, 14½c; Johnstown, 14½c; Johnstown Cross Roads, 14½c; Keys, 14½c; Kinck & Neilis, 14½c; Ladeve, 14½c; Sadeville, 14½c; Little Falls Central, 14½c; Zoller, 14½c; Zimmerman Creek, 14½c; Warren Centre, 14½c; Van Vecten, 14½c; Vanhornville, 14½c; St. Johnsville, 14½c; Spraker, 14½c; A. Smith & Co., 14½c; Snell's Bush, 14½c; Oo Salisbury, 14½c; Paine's Hollow, 14½c.

The delivery of butter at Little Falls this week was light, with sales at 27c.

At the Herkimer village market the delivery was about 1,000 boxes,—farm dairy bringing from 11c to 14½c, according to quality, and factory ranging from 13½c to 14½c. The sales at the Utica market were not near so large as at Little Falls, 14½c being about the figure for best factory. The weather is still cool and moist, but pastures are not yet up to "a flush of feed."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 7d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 1d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—5 p. m.—Spring wheat, 12s @12s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 10—1 p. m.—Consols for money, 91⅞; account, 92¼@92⅜. Bonds of '62, 90⅝; do '65, 91⅝; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes, 58f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Eve.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

California white wheat, 12s 6d@13s; red spring, 12s 3d; winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Short rib middles, 32s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Total cattle for the week 9,013, against 9,250 the previous week; for to-day 196 cars at Communipaw, 127 at Hundredth street, and 16 at Weehawken, or 5,300 against 4,700 last Monday. The market began to weaken on Sunday, when a few of the finest cattle left over sold at 14c, but to-day there is nothing above 13½c, being a decline of fully ½c from Friday; besides a slow heavy market, injured by part of the stock getting in late, and not all sold. Many Texans on the market selling at 10c for poor to 12c for 5 cars extra, 7½-cwt, or best Texans for long time; medium steers sold at 12½c; 10 cars Illinois, 7-cwt, prime sold at 13@13½c; 2 cars, 7½-cwt, 12@13½c; 4 cars good 7½-cwt Illinois, 13c; 4 cars fat 8@9¼-cwt, 13@13½c; 5 cars Texans 6½-cwt, 10½c, 569 lbs per cwt; closed weak; more cattle pressing forward, which lack of cars kept back to-day.

Sheep and Lambs—20,500 for the week, against 13,000 last week. There were 5,700 to-day. Market slow and prices lower, or 6½@7½c for sheep, and 10@13c for lambs; a few extra Jerseys selling at 13½c; lot very poor 37 lbs State went at 8½c; 1 car 58 lbs Jersey, 13c; 1 car Ohio 80 lbs, 10½c; 1 car 100 lbs Indiana sheep, 7c; 1 car 90 lbs Ohio, 7½c; deck 98 lbs Indiana, 6½c.

Hogs—44,100, against 41,200 one week ago; 131 cars to-day. Market heavy at 5¼@5½c; a few pigs at 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Nothing was done and no changes to report, except a decline in New York mills shirtings from 22 to 21c for 4-4. Printing cloths are quoted at 8½c for 64x64 spot goods, 8½c for future into July; 56x60 is contracted for at 7½c into January; spot goods of the same quality are fully this price.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: Prints are the only thing doing in domestics, but the demand is limited. Prices are expected to range for the fall at 11½c to 12c. Other kinds unchanged. Flannels sell fairly at advanced prices. American crash dull, but firm at auction. The following figures were realized for gents' real Maracaibo hats: $10.25, $12.75, $14 50; planter's extra wide brim, $6 50; if extra quality, curl, city shape, $8.75.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Beeves dull and in favor of buyers. Sales, 2,500; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 50@8.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $5 00@6 00.

Sheep in fair demand. Sales, $14,000, at 5@7½c.

Hogs dull. Sales 3,450, at $6 25@6.75.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....June 10.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, 50 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 16 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 88 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 54 firkins butter 21 bags feed, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 263 brls railroad iron 57 half-brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 40 m lumber, 3 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,316 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 670 brls railroad iron.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark J G Masten, Erie, 1,100 tons coal.
Bark Golden West, Erie, 770 tons coal.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 32 yds sand.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 1,000 m shingles.
Scow Harriet Ann, White Lake, 40 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 200 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Marquette, 60 pkgs fish, 330 tons railroad iron, 30 hides and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 261 tons railroad iron, 330 tons railroad iron, 300 pig iron.
Schr Charlotte Raab, Kingston, 300 tons pig iron, 316 sacks salt.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 221 tons railroad iron, 1,000 sacks salt.
Brig Mechanic, Oconto, 228 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Bark Great West, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 9,000 ties.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cords wood.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Fish Creek, 2,000 cedar posts, 125 telegraph posts, 7 m timber, 89 cords wood.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 325 tons coal.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Sailor Boy, Frankfort, 65 m ash timber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Schr R. B. King, Madison's Pier, 75 cords wood.
Schr Frank Perew, Erie, 850 tons coal.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, White Lake, 116 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 30 cds wood.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.
Schr Ebenezer, Horn's Pier, 92 cds wood, and sundries.
Scow Acda, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Scow Ahnepee, White Lake, 2,000 railroad ties.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 100 cds slabs.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 48 m ash lumber, 35 m pine lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 106 cds wood.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 1,600 railroad ties.
Barge City of Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cords wood.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 56 cds wood.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 536 pkgs fish, 7 brls tallow, 13 kegs butter, 35 green hides, 231 tons iron ore, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Schr C. C. Butts, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Frankfort, 58 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 112 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 28 cds wood, 25 cds bark, and sundries.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr G. E. Roberts, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr James Garrett, Cross Village, 282 cds wood.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 20 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 1,100 tons railroad iron.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Midnight, Erie, 550 tons anthracite coal.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 6,000 posts.
Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 1,800 m shingles, 70 tons pig iron.
Schr J. L. Sharp, Holland, 12 cds wood, 12 cds bark.
Schr Kingfisher, Erie, 787 tons soft coal.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr King Sisters, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Mt Vernon, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr Trader, Port Clinton, 15 yds gravel.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Erie, 495 tons coal.
Schr Geo. E. Purrington, White Lake, 127 m lumber.
Schr Pierrepont, Bayfield, 250 tons stone.
Schr Golden Fleece, Bayfield, 530 tons coal.
Schr Thos. B. Perry, Cleveland, 800 tons coal, and sundries.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Port Colborne, light.
Schr Gem, Marck Pier, 65 cds wood.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 525 tons coal.
Scow Annie Tomine, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 55 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 115 tons iron ore.
Scow Hercules, Carlton, 92 cds bark.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 28 m railroad ties.
Scow Magdalena, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 15 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 124 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 136 m lumber and 20 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 220 m lumber, and 80 m lath.
Schr Ostrich, Oconto, 230 m shingles, 30 m lath, and 66 cedar posts.

CLEARED.....June 10.

Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu barley.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Bark North West, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr G. Mattison, Kingston, 30,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 155 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 11 brls pork and beef, and sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, 9,886 bu corn, 1,438 bu oats.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 25,000 bu corn, 758 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn, 1,716 brls flour, 635 pkgs lard, and sundries.
Prop Bismark, Buffalo, 1,173 bu corn.
Prop Old Concord, Port Colborne, 16,398 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 10 brls salt, 50 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 50,813 bu corn, 500 brls flour, 14 tubs butter, 200 half brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Duluth, 90 pkgs butter, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Idaho, Kingston, 16,140 bu corn.
Schr Hippogriff, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Banner, Port Colborne, 21,480 bu corn.
Schr Alice Richards, Buffalo, 19 600 bu corn.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Pentwater, 250 bu oats.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Barge Indian Star, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr J. L. Shunk, Holland, 19 brls salt.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 15 tcs lard, and sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 10.—We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—S. V. R. Watson, wheat on p. t.; barge Bolton, corn at 7½c. To New York—Props Plymouth and Idaho, oats through rate. To Boston—Prop Brooklyn, corn at 25c.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Grain freights are dull and nominally ½c lower, but vessels continue scarce, and carriers ask firmer rates. There were no engagements made public, aside from that of the schooner J. H. Hartzell, corn to Buffalo at 8c.

DETROIT, June 7.—The situation remains unchanged—no grain, but abundance of coarse stuffs offering—vessels scarce and rates in their favor. Charters: Scow Juno, telegraph poles and cedar posts, from Port Bruce, Ont., for Detroit, at 25 cents for poles and 2 cents for posts, on the rail; scow F. X., telegraph poles, from Cheboygan to Cleveland, at 40 cents each and 7 cents on posts for breakage, all on rail; scow Starlight, lumber, from Port Huron to Cleveland, at $1.75 per m; scow Mellie, lumber, from Springport to Detroit at $2 25 per m, on the rail.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Coal freights are firm and unchanged at $1 to Milwaukee and down-town docks.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Rates are unchanged. Charters reported: Schr Mary Collins, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at $1 per ton, free; schr A. Mosher, stone, Vermillion to Chicago, at $1 per ton, free; schr Champlain, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton, free; bark J. S. Austin, coal to Milwaukee at 75c per ton, free; schr A. G. Morey, same; bark C. Mears, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton, free.

TOLEDO, June 8.—Charters: Schr Orient, 8c on corn to Kingston; Geo. W. Davis, 8c on corn to Kingston; Aconitas (to arrive), Kingston, corn 8c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Empire State, Philadelphia, W. T. Graves, Roanoke, and Java; barks Lafrinier, City of Milwaukee; schrs Sweepstakes, A. Sherwood, Kate Kelly, G. D. Russell, Thomas Parsons, Rising Star, Wave Crest.

PASSED DOWN—Props Toledo, Comet, and Atlantic; barks Orphan Boy and Naiad; schrs Jennie Graham, Dousman, Superior, E. M. Davidson, Ben. Walbridge, John Rice, Antelope, Lewis, Meeker, James Sawyer, Galatine, and Exile.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Jay Gould; barks Peshtigo and Vanderbilt; schrs Hubbard, M. B. Hale, W. B. Ogden, M. Stalker, W. G. Grant, Kate Richmond, James Joy, Manitaun.

PASSED UP—Prop Nebraska; schr Lake Forest.

WIND—West.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne June 7:

DOWN—Prop Granite State, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; schrs M. L. Collins, Toledo to Kingston, corn; C. G. Mixer, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Enterprise, Cleveland to Port Hope, coal.

UP—Schrs Valentine, Florida, Sweet Home, J. Tibbitts, Annie Mulvey; Props Akron, Young America; bark Cecelia; schrs Aconitas, Taylor, Ogdensburgh to Erie, iron ore; Iroquois, Oswego to Detroit, coal; H. P. Murray, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; Mary, Kingston to Port Stanley, light; Olive Branch, Oswego to Bay City, railroad iron; barks Canada, Clayton to Bay City, light; Alexander, Collins Bay to Bay City, light; St Lawrence, Kingston to Pigeon Bay, light; schrs Hibernia, Toronto to Sandusky, light; Denmark, H. C. Potter, Helen, Camanche, E. A. Dunham.

AT ELEVATOR—Bark John Breden; schr Geo. Goble.

WIND—Southeast.

Miscellaneous Items.

The wind yesterday was from the west.

—Sailors are still getting $1.75 per diem.

—The arrivals at Bay City for May numbered 131, crews 1,067, tonnage 40,650; departures 174, crews 1,414, tonnage 55,139.

—At East Saginaw, during May, the arrivals numbered 108, crews 1,015, tonnage 34,784; departures 918, crews 1,520, tonnage 42,957.

—Friday afternoon the scow Planet was towed into port from Manistee by the tug Caroline Williams. The Planet was wrecked off the harbor of that place last winter, and after several unsuccessful efforts she has been raised and brought into port for repairs.

—The schooner C. H. Johnson, ore laden, grounded in Neblsh Rapids, Sault Ste Marie, last Monday, and was pulled off by the tug E. M. Peck. The vessel then crowded the tug on the rocks, where the latter remained at last accounts.

—The propeller Iron City, once one of the most popular boats in the Lake Superior trade, is to be converted into a barge.

—The Alcscore is the name of a new vessel which passed Detroit Friday, upward bound. She is of canal size, and would be decidedly improved in appearance by a coat of paint. She belongs to Miner Brothers, was built at Port Dalhousie, and is now on her first voyage.

—A new scow called the Perry White arrived at Detroit on Friday, from Ashtabula. Her capacity is about 100,000 feet of lumber, and she was very well got up.

—A schooner named the E. T. Judd, costing $23,000, was launched at Bay City Wednesday. She is to be commanded by Captain Lane formerly of the barge Globe.

—The schooner C. Mears, inbound, lay aground in the river, Thursday evening several hours near the foot of Commercial street. It is talked on the dock that dredges controlled by the city contractors have been engaged on private work to the neglect of the river channel. There are said to be quite a number of shallow places in the river which need the prompt attention of the contractor.—*Buffalo Express, June 8.*

—The lightship stationed at Colchester reef, during the recent thick weather, has been the means of averting several disasters to the shipping, which otherwise would have occurred at that point. A vigilant lookout is kept at all times, and the fog-horn sounded whenever occasion requires. No accident has occurred in consequence, thus far, this season.

—At Buffalo, on Monday afternoon, a new tug, called "The Douglas," was launched from the ship-yard of David Bell. She is composite, and the first vessel of the kind ever built on the lakes. Her frames, keelsons, and deck-beams are of iron, and the remainder of wood, 3-inch oak planks being used in her construction. Her dimensions are, 70 feet in length, 15½ feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. The engine has 21-inch stroke, and 18½-inch diameter of bore.

—It is much to be regretted that so many of the harbors along the south shore of Lake Erie should be allowed to get into such bad condition. Their benefit to our lake shipping is as great now as at any previous time, whether as harbors for shelter or commercially considered. Fairport, Ohio, which for many years was considered by our lake mariners one of the best harbors along that coast, has now become virtually closed, and even flat-bottomed craft cannot enter. The work of improving this place has already commenced. The harbor at Conneaut has only a depth of six feet, and none but light-draft vessels dare approach. At Ashtabula, where there is considerable traffic, there is fully ten feet.

—The bark Colonel Ellsworth, from Chicago for Buffalo, loaded with 21,665 bu corn, went ashore this morning a quarter of a mile above Point Abino. Assistance has been sent from here.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 8.*

—We glean the following from the Detroit *Post* of Saturday:

"The barge Warner, which got ashore on Lake Huron last fall, has been got up on ways and is ready for launching. Her bottom was found to be in good condition, and, aside from caulking, was in need of no repairs.

"The steam tug Rescue, owned by and in the service of the Dominion Government, is undergoing a thorough rebuild at St. Catherine's and will be out shortly. She originally came out in 1855, and was rebuilt here in 1857.

"The schooner Columbia, on her recent passage down, run a distance of 77 miles in seven hours, while crossing Lake Huron, which is fast sailing. She was grain-loaded from Chicago.

—The barge Mary Barton arrived here yesterday from Saginaw, leaking badly. After taking on a portion of her cargo at East Saginaw she started for Bay City to finish out, and when within 100 feet of the railroad bridge she struck a snag or other obstruction and subsequently sheered into the pier. She immediately developed a leak, on reaching the other landing it was stopped, the balance of her cargo taken on and her departure made for Buffalo. After getting out on Lake Huron the leak became worse than before, and continued until arriving here. She has now necessarily to discharge a portion of her cargo and go into dry dock."

—The schooner Charley Hibbard arrived here yesterday, and was not run down by a propeller, as was currently reported on the docks in the early part of the day.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo
OF
The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

ROOFING.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON
ROOFING.

Cheapest and Best Iron Roofing Made.

Master Builders and others interested in Roofing, will find the merits of this excellent Fire, Water and Wind Proof material highly worthy of examination. For circulars, references, or other information, address W. S. BELT, Cincinnati, O.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket offices, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:30 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	9:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	§10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Clinton and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*4:30 a m	§6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	12:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:31 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:31 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Dubuque Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:15 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:00 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:35 p m
do do do	*5:20 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:30 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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Tuesday Morning, June 11, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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HORACE GREELEY AND FREE-TRADERS.

Nearly two weeks ago, a number of Free-Traders, headed by William Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, and Edward Atkinson, met in Steinway Hall, and solemnly resolved that they would not support Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Day after day it becomes more evident that no third candidate will be nominated at Baltimore, so that the contest will be narrowed down to one between Greeley and Grant. The dissatisfied element will then have four courses open to it. It can withdraw entirely from the campaign; can nominate one of its own number; can support Grant; or can support Greeley. Which of the four will it take? The do-nothing plan is scarcely credible. It is the duty of every citizen to give his voice and vote for the best interests of his country. Men like Bryant, and Atkinson, and Wells are not apt to shirk such a plain duty, and we may feel sure of their appearance, under some banner, in the political arena. If this banner is inscribed with the name of some one of their own number, it will go down in hopeless defeat. Under the Missouri call, every man in the country who believed in making Free-Trade a Presidential question was represented at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding this, it was found to be impossible to incorporate a Free-Trade plank in the platform without disrupting the Convention. The fact showed how totally impossible it would be to carry the country with such a campaign-cry. Under these circumstances, the delegates did the wisest possible thing. They declared unequivocally for the great issues of Civil Service Reform and Universal Amnesty; and then, instead of trying to dodge the question, they met the issue of Revenue Reform with a frank acknowledgment of differences of opinion, with a consequent relegation of the subject to the people, and with a declaration that their candidate should respect and execute the expressed will of a majority of the people. This plank met with the hearty approval of all, at Cincinnati, so that its hearty disapproval by a few of the same men, at New York, seems very strange. If it was the best thing on May 3, why not the best thing on May 30? Certainly, if the whole Liberal Republican party could not win a victory on the issue of Free-Trade, this wing of that party cannot gain such a victory. Its nomination of one of its own number will be merely a sullen protest against the inevitable.

That the promoters of the Steinway Hall meeting will support Grant, is a supposition that borders on the absurd. The attitude of the *Evening Post* is a sufficient answer to any such idea, even if the straight Protectionist plank of the Philadelphia Platform did not forbid the thought.

The one course left open to them is to support Greeley. Some of them, notably Mr. Bryant, have strong personal prejudices against him, aside from the question of his advocacy of Protection. Since, however, their opposition is avowedly on this latter ground, it is only this that we are called upon to consider. Mr. Greeley has formally accepted the Cincinnati nomination, and has, therefore, both tacitly and explicitly, bound himself to leave the Tariff question wholly to the people. His bitterest enemy will not accuse him of any intent to break this promise. He has not entered the campaign as a Protectionist. That issue is not before the country, except in the Philadelphia Platform. Mr. Bryant and his friends, in voting for the great journalist, would not vote for Free-Trade, it is true; but neither would they vote against it, as every supporter of Grant will. They would vote for genuine Civil Service Reform and for Universal Amnesty; and that they will do so, we heartily believe.

GREELEY AT THE SOUTH.

The Boston *Advertiser*, the leading Grant paper in New England, prints a letter from a correspondent who is travelling in the Southwestern States. It tells the whole story why the people of the South intend to support Greeley, and why it is that the latter will carry all those States. He writes that hardly a man can be found in the Southwest, Democrat, Conservative, or Moderate Republican, who does not scout the idea of a third nomination at Baltimore. He states that the personal feeling towards Greeley is very kind, because they regard him as a magnanimous man; and he adds that, since the war, Greeley's *Tribune* has been taken by thousands of Southerners who consider it an exponent of respectable politics at the North. The correspondent then says:

All their hopes of good Government are honestly bound up in the success of the Cincinnati movement. The "moderate" Republicans—men who, in Massachusetts, would be strong Grant men, but whose honesty and respectability led them into opposition to the contrary characteristics of the "carpet-bag" State Governments—have no resource except in Greeleyism. In Arkansas, for instance, Clayton being the Administration Senator, all the Republicans opposed to his methods of Government and of controlling elections—and they seem to include the large majority of the upright men of the party—are forced into alliance with the Democrats. It is a hard thing for an honest and independent man to be a "straight Republican" in most of the Southern States to-day, and, now that it seems possible to oppose the party without utterly deserting its principles, thousands who, farther North, would be pillars of the faith, have espoused the cause of Greeley and Brown from the just spirit which animated honest Democrats in New York to oppose Tammany.

For the purpose of sustaining these few corrupt adventurers in power, and enabling them to continue their plunder, the party managers have broken up the Republican ascendency in nearly all the Southern States. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas, were all strong Republican States. A large portion, and, in some instances, a majority, of the white population voted the Republican ticket. These people had no affinities with the Northern Democracy that had not been cured. They honestly sought to co-operate with the Republican party. In Tennessee, the dominant faction in power refused to trust the people, and insisted upon keeping the land-owners and tax-payers of the State utterly disfranchised. All appeals to them were in vain; and at last there came a revolution, whereby the State, by nearly a three-fourths majority, was transferred to Liberal hands. The same was true in Missouri. That State was overwhelmingly Republican, but the narrow-minded men in power refused to trust the people. The Republican State Convention of 1870 refused to recommend the removal of political disabilities from a large portion of the tax-payers. In vain did Brown and Schurz and others appeal to the party to make the enfranchisement a Republican measure; the State Convention practically excluded Brown and Schurz from the party; and then the people emancipated themselves, electing Brown Governor by nearly 50,000 majority. In this way, two of the largest Republican Southern States were lost to the Republican party. In Georgia, a large majority of the white voters elected the Republican State Government, but the unscrupulous Governor and the equally unscrupulous Legislature were upheld by Congress for three years; the dishonesty of the officials has overwhelmed the State in debt, and, owing to the use of military and other coercion by the Administration at Washington, has reduced the Republican party to comparative insignificance in Georgia.

In North Carolina, the Republicans had a heavy majority of the popular vote, and this continued until $40,000,000 was added to the State debt, and the President and Congress took the thieves under their special patronage. The people thereupon abandoned the party that sought to reduce them as slaves to these unprincipled adventurers. The same result has been produced in Texas by the same means; and these six States, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, and Georgia, having over sixty Electoral votes, have been forced into opposition to the Republican party. Virginia has, in like manner, appealed to Congress for the enfranchisement of many of her most experienced and substantial citizens; and though she has, to some measure, escaped the evils of bad Government, she has felt them enough to force her to welcome Greeley as a deliverer from the fate that has overtaken the other States. In Florida and Arkansas, the coming election will show that the people look to the elections of Greeley as the only escape from the desolating robberies of their State Governments.

In Louisiana, the carpet-bag domination was so great that it broke in twain. The Washington Administration undertook to bolster up a portion, and to overthrow that part of the Republican party that adhered to the State authorities. In the meantime, the honest, decent people of the State, who want peace and good Government, have united with the State Governor, and look to Greeley's election as the only hope of escaping general ruin.

Had common sense governed in the conduct of affairs at Washington, these States would all have been certain for the Republican candidate in 1872. But the people of these States would be lower than the beasts of the field if they did not hope for deliverance from the despotism that enslaves them. The large majority of the people of these States abjure the Democracy of the North; they would like to be Republicans if it were possible. Kept in abject poverty, ruled by ignorance and fraud, they hail the nomination of Mr. Greeley with hopeful rejoicing, and in each of the seceded States, except, possibly, that of Mississippi, they will give Mr. Greeley large majorities. Apart from all other considerations, the carpet-bag Governments, and the Executive and Congressional interference for their support and protection, will suffice to make every decent man, white or black, in those States, a partisan of Greeley.

There are at this time five members of the United States Senate whose terms expire next March, and, of course, whose election depends upon these States being carried for Grant, even if it is to be done by the bayonet. These Senators are Spencer, of Alabama; Osborn, of Florida; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Pool, of North Carolina; and Sawyer, of South Carolina. In addition to these, there are several others whose terms expire two years from now, and whose only hope of re-election consists in overcoming the popular will by force and fraud. These are the men who have hurried the Republican party in Congress into a system of legislation that is abhorrent and repulsive in a nation of freemen. The exciting scenes in Congress yesterday showed how desperate these men were to be clothed with power to defeat the people by converting the elections into frauds.

THE SCENE IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The House of Representatives yesterday was the scene of intense excitement over the report of the Conference Committee on the Enforcement law. It is not the Ku-Klux law, as we supposed yesterday, that the Senate has tacked on the Appropriation bill, but the law providing for the appointment of Federal officers to take charge of all election polls, with power to arrest the Inspectors and all other officers appointed under State laws, and to count the votes, and generally run all the elections. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, got very much excited because this bill was opposed, and used some very highly seasoned language. With equal bad taste, General Morgan, of Ohio, replied to Bingham with language of the same sort. Mr. Kelley, for once, was peacemaker, stating that there was an agreement on Saturday that the Senate Committee would recommend that the Senate should recede from its amendment, which the Senate had now refused to do. The Speaker pronounced Mr. Bingham's language out of order, and that gentleman apologized.

For eighty-three years the American people have been allowed to elect their State officers, Legislature, and members of Congress, under their own laws, and by Inspectors of Election responsible to the State authority. The excitement yesterday was because of opposition to a bill to place the entire management and control of all elections in the hands of persons to be appointed by Federal authority. The desperation of the Grant faction was shown in their efforts yesterday to force this bill upon the House, which had repeatedly rejected it.

THE CASE OF BUMSTEAD.

We know of no instance, before the case of Bumstead, of Jersey City, of a millionaire who has been sent to the Penitentiary for making money as an office-holder fraudulently. Bumstead's offence was no vulgar bribery. It was the standard offence whereby thousands of public officers have grown rich, in our City, State, and Federal Governments, and in railway corporations. It consisted in using his influence, as a controlling member of the Board of Public Works, to sell to the city real estate, of which he himself had obtained "options" or conditional purchases, so arranged that what he bought at a small price he sold to the city at a large one, and pocketed, or divided among his "ring," the difference. It is the same breach of trust that a trustee or guardian commits when he buys or sells the property of his ward, against the interests of the latter and to his own profit. It is the same offence as Tweed, of New York, committed when, occupying the same position in the New York Board of Public Works as Bumstead in that of Jersey City, he purchased the option of a marble quarry for $4,000, and then had an ordinance passed through the Common Council, requiring the Court House to be build of marble from that quarry; thus making his purchase net over $2,000,000.

There is hardly a large city or a railroad corporation in the country that has not been run by officers who have, in the boldest manner, formed rings for swindling the stockholders of their corporation, in exactly the manner that Bumstead and Tweed have swindled their city treasuries, and grown rich in the operation. There is no material distinction in the crime, whether the person swindled be a corporation, public or private, or an individual. But, in all the hundreds of thousands of cases in which these swindles have been perpetrated, Bumstead is the first victim. We do not object to his sentence. We hope to see it followed by forty others in different parts of the country of similar searching character. We do not doubt that Bumstead, like all his class, is a first-rate fellow, smart, accomplished, genial, generous, handsome, popular. Very likely he stands high in some church and in social circles. It is only this class who can get access to the larger treasuries of corporations, from which stealing becomes magnificent. These are they who shine among their friends as "practical young men," brilliant financiers, rapidly-rising and successful heroes of business. Every transient acquaintance assumes the ardor of a devoted friend toward such a corporation thief. Bankers freely lend him the money of their depositors. Beauty throws herself gracefully in his way, eager to strike an alliance with his diamonds and his prestige. Honest, industrious, and capable men, shut out by their industry from familiarity with the bummers and idlers whose lazy cunning gives to these Bumsteads and Tweeds their position, and prevented, by their honesty, from making money like Bumstead if they get into position, sometimes wonder at his success.

They have no stud of fancy-blooded horses, no cottage at the watering place, no costly paintings on their walls, no reputation for highly-cultivated taste, the fruit of liberal expenditure, nor any of the troops of friends and admirers which these things buy. If they have undeniable ability, they are set down as impracticable visionaries who never will learn the ropes,—*i. e.*, how to steal.

It is because these popular and elegant Bumsteads do more to poison and demoralize society than a score of common thieves, that we rejoice to see one of them brought to judgment. If a hundred or so such cases might rapidly follow, honest and capable men would at least be placed on terms of fair competition with gilded knaves. The end made of this case shows that, in spite of the delay in meting out effectual justice to the ring thieves of New York, the war against official misconduct in all parts of the country is becoming earnest. Higher game than Bumstead will yet be brought to trial, conviction, and sentence.

THE TRADES' UNIONS.

Trades' Unions have usually consisted of men governed rather by instinct than otherwise. We doubt if any of them have ever attempted to adjust the question of rates of wages on any partnership basis, estimating carefully the value of the product of their labor and the profits requisite for capital, rents, interest, superintendence, bad debts, etc. They take care themselves, by excluding their employers from their meetings, to shut out most of these data, so necessary to enable them to form any sound judgment as to whether Labor is receiving its fair division with Capital or not. They only judge by instinct that, when the employer is urgent and there is an active call for more men and work is lively, then Capital is getting too large a share of their joint product, and it is time for Labor to strike for higher wages or shorter hours. Yet there is no real connection between the pressure an employer may bring to bear to get his work done, and the rate of profit he is making, or his ability to pay higher wages.

Since the Trades' Unions are investing much time and money in developing real and apparent strength, it is to be regretted that they do not take means to base their demands on intelligent, outspoken, and business-like estimates of the reasons why they urge changes in prices or terms, other than the fortunate fact that they have plenty of work already at good rates. At no time, when their employers could not afford a rise of one-fifth in wages, could they afford to throw off two hours a day without reducing wages. Upon what basis do the Unionists estimate that the present is a favorable time for convulsing the industry of the country by a general strike which will be likely to last the remainder of the summer? Are employers making more money, all things considered, than the men? Let the men themselves then become their own employers, and, with the multiplication of employers, higher terms will be obtained. The chief evil of Trades' Unions is, that they educate their members to believe that through combination and strikes against Capital they can control it, whereas in reality Capital must always control those who are without it. The true mode of controlling Capital is by saving it out of the weekly earnings of Labor, and becoming an employer of it and of Labor. The workingman who does this may divide the profits of Labor and Capital to suit himself.

A CITY GOVERNMENT UNDER ARREST.

The City Government of Galena was again before the United States Court, in this city, on Saturday. The Government of that city has been in legal custody for several years, though the officers have been at large under a sort of parole. The reason for this extraordinary proceeding is the failure of the city to pay its debts. Galena, some years ago, was weak enough to subscribe heavily in aid of railroads, and then, a few years later, was induced by demagogues to repudiate the debt. The unpaid interest rapidly accumulated; suits were brought upon the coupons and judgment obtained; and in this way the unpaid interest was transferred into an interest-bearing debt. The city still refusing to pay, and the debt growing, an exodus of capital and of property begun. Since then, the amount of taxable property has been decreasing in about the same proportion that the debt increased. Finally there came a mandamus from the United States Courts requiring the city to levy a tax to pay the judgments. The city for a long time equivocated, and then refused, and the persons comprising the City Government were arrested for contempt. How often this arrest has been repeated we do not know, but, the last time the Mayor and Council were here under arrest, it was frankly stated to the Court that to levy a tax on the taxable property then in the city, to pay its debts, would amount so nearly to a confiscation of the whole that it could not be done. The parties were released under a promise, expressed or implied, to obey the order of the Court, but their present arrest indicates that no Tax Collector can be found who will perform the duty. As soon as he is required to collect this tax, he resigns the office. The city has now no Tax Collector. In the meantime, Galena is overshadowed, if not palsied, with debt, and that debt is constantly growing.

STATUTORY INTERFERENCE WITH NATURE.

A bill has been offered in the House of Representatives, and sent to the Committee on Naval Affairs, which appropriates $2,500 to test the theory of the artificial production of rain, proposed by Edward Powers, and authorizes the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make the experiments. Mr. Powers' theory is, that, by the rapid discharge of a large number of cannon, with their muzzles at a celestial elevation, he can so agitate the atmosphere as to shake the moisture out of the clouds; and, in defence of his theory, he cites the rainstorms which have followed great battles. We doubt very much the propriety of interfering with the operations of Nature, for, as the heathen poet has sung, "Although you expel Nature with a fork, still she will return again." Suppose, again, that Mr. Powers is enabled to produce rain by bombarding the sky, can he give us any guaranty that he can stop it after it has once commenced, or that Nature will not retaliate for his violent assault upon her, by flooding us with a deluge? There is another fact to be considered. The permission given to Mr. Powers is an absolute job placed in the hands of the two Secretaries, as the bill says, "Said experiment to be made if, and when, deemed advisable by said Secretaries." Remembering the archives job, the French-arms job, and the Secor job, suspicion at once suggests the question, how many other jobs will be included in this little bombarding operation. It is a dangerous experiment, this granting to Belknap and Robeson permission to blaze away, "if and when deemed advisable," or, in other words, *ad libitum*. Lastly, is it not establishing a dangerous precedent? Suppose that the two Secretaries succeed in producing rain. Scarcely any two people want rain at the same time, and how are we to know that some one else will not come forward with a plan for stopping rain? Again, people have all sorts of absurd notions. Some people are erratic enough to enjoy volcanoes, and earthquakes, and hurricanes. Some people are only happy when the sun is blazing hot, and others are miserable unless the thermometer is below freezing-point. Impelled by the success of Powers, we are certainly justified in the belief that they will all have pet theories for arranging Nature to suit themselves; and, if Mr. Powers is allowed to go on with his artillery practice, by what show of justice can these others be denied the privilege of putting their hands in the Treasury, and having a couple of Secretaries detailed them, to help them indulge their whims? Is the experiment necessary at all in view of the approaching jubilee at Boston? Mr. Gilmore proposes, next week, to keep 10 Parrot guns, 200 anvils, 1 big organ, 2,000 horns and trumpets, several hundred bells and carillons, and 40,000 lungs at work for three weeks, on a maximum of noise sufficient to shake not only the atmosphere, but the earth also. Why not wait and see how much rain he produces. If Gilmore, with his hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of noise, can't succeed in getting up a shower, it won't be of much use for Powers, with his two Secretaries and their piping noise, to attempt it. Viewing the bill in all its aspects, it seems to us entirely sensible to let Nature alone, and allow her to do her raining when she wants to. *Naturam expellas furca; tamen usque recurrebit!*

A law has been passed in New York, relative to druggists and their clerks, which is worthy of adoption in Illinois. By the provisions of this law, druggists and their clerks are required to register their names with the Commissioners of Pharmacy, within thirty days, at a cost of $1 for druggists and 50 cents for assistants. It prohibits all persons, not graduates in pharmacy, from opening or conducting drug stores, and restrains junior assistants and apprentices from preparing prescriptions, until they have passed an examination before the Commissioners. Any law which demands skilled knowledge on the part of the dealer in drugs would be a welcome one, and the provision which restrains assistants and apprentices will do much to correct the mistakes which are constantly occurring, owing to carelessness or ignorance, or both combined. Under our present laws, there is nothing to prevent any ignoramus from putting up prescriptions and periling the lives of the sick. The alarming prevalence of these mistakes ought to be a sufficient argument for the passage of some such law as that which has been passed in New York.

In 1793, the Irish Parliament was induced, by British threats and British gold, to pass a law which forbade the assembling on Irish soil of any representative assemblies whatever. This "Convention Act" is still in force. A mob can meet at any time or place, but no political, scientific, or religious gathering can be composed of delegates, without exposing its members to arrest and imprisonment. An attempt has been lately made in the Imperial Parliament to repeal this obnoxious and absurd law. Strange to say, the attempt has been bitterly opposed. The Marquis of Hartington claimed to express the views of a majority of Englishmen when he said that "All Ireland needed was a hand to hold her strong and patient enough." A nation cannot be throttled forever. If the majority of Englishmen really indorse this declaration, it bodes no good to England's future. Mr. Froude, who is coming to this country to lecture on Ireland *vs.* England, and announces his intention of taking sides with "the poor Irish peasant against his oppressors, of whatever nation," might find a wider field of usefulness at home.

Just before the last State election in California, the authorities of the Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, hired hundreds of men. On the day of election these men were marched to the polls in gangs of fifty; were given peculiarly-marked tickets; were compelled to vote them under the threat of instant dismissal if they refused; and were then discharged within the next week as rapidly as they had been engaged. These facts have been stated on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Casserly, and have never been denied. The Grant platform demands for "labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities." In view of this Navy Yard outrage on the rights of the workingmen, this resolution is a palpable bid for support under false pretences. The Robeson investigation proved that this same game of driving employes to the polls like sheep has been practised on the Atlantic coast. Labor, the creator of Presidents as well as of capital, will improve the opportunity offered it next November of choosing a President who stands by the workingmen, not only with words but with deeds.

A few days since, in New York City, a carpenter, who had refused to stop work, was shot by one of the strikers. The murderer's friends intend to put in the well-worn plea of insanity. They claim that destitution, and sorrow over his inability to send his regular weekly remittances to his mother in Ireland, overcame his mind. This is certainly pathetic. It is by no means certainly true. However excited he may have been, he was sane enough to know that he had committed a great crime, for he made every exertion to escape. Moreover, he invented and told a somewhat plausible story, in order to secure his release, when he was finally caught. Then, again, even if he was insane, he was directly responsible for it himself. His friends probably hold his life in their hands. If the threatened disorders come, and if New York suffers any repetition of the riots of '63, his plea will avail him but little.

The French Assembly is discussing the question of the reorganization of the Judiciary. In that country Judging is a profession, into which a man enters in his youth, and in which he continues through life. Every one of the eleven thousand Judges holds his commission directly from the President, Emperor, or King, as the case may be. No more efficient organ of centralization could be devised. The evils of the system have been confessed, but the attempt to cure them has resolved the Assembly into its three political divisions. The Right wishes the Judiciary to become a close corporation, choosing its own members. The Centre wishes vacancies to be filled by appointment, as they are now. The Left wishes the elections to be left wholly in the hands of the people. It seems probable that the present system, in default of a better, will be retained.

The story which is being industriously circulated by the Grant newspapers, to the effect that Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and J. Thomas Spriggs, Esq., of Utica,—the latter of whom is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention,—are all of them opposing the indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party, is authoritatively set at rest by the Utica *Observer* of June 7, which says:

Now we have the best authority—the direct word of *each of the gentlemen mentioned*—for pronouncing this "positive intelligence" a positive falsehood. Of course, we understand the motive which inspired its utterance. The Grant party will be beaten beyond the hope of resurrection if the Democrats unite with the Liberals in the support of Mr. Greeley. The only hope of the opposition lies in dividing Democratic sentiment. Finding that no substantial division exists, the Grant gang propose to get up the appearance of one by a preconcerted policy of misrepresentation.

It is a noticeable fact that the Philadelphia Platform contents itself with a simple approval of the Amnesty law which the Cincinnati Convention forced Congress to pass, and makes no demand for anything more. The omission is especially glaring, in view of the unequivocal indorsement, at Cincinnati, of Universal Amnesty. Until this is granted, the era of good feeling cannot come. Until this is granted, every Southerner is under disabilities. He may, indeed, vote himself, but he cannot cast his vote for whom he will. It is a plain issue: Philadelphia and Proscription against Cincinnati and Amnesty.

We have all heard a great deal of the way in which the millionaires of the country, the "solid men" thereof, rallied to the support of Grant at Philadelphia. One of these solid men was William H. Bumstead, Commissioner of Public Works in Jersey City. Mr. Bumstead will not take a prominent part in the coming campaign, however. He returned from Philadelphia just in time to receive a sentence of nine months in the Penitentiary for stealing money from Jersey City in real-estate operations.

The poor of Cardiff, Wales, can buy, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday noon, for the sum of one half-penny, the following: 5 ounces of roast meat, hot; 6 ounces of bread, and ½ pint of beer, or, in place of beer, 6 ounces more of bread and 1 pound of potatoes. The amazement of American housekeepers at these statistics will be diminished when they learn that the half-penny pays for but an insignificant fraction of the food furnished. The cost of the remainder is defrayed by a charitable society, and the fee is charged in order to save the feelings of the recipients of the society's bounty. Such a pious fraud is so glaringly transparent that it deceives not at all, and so ceases to be a fraud.

POLITICAL.

The following names are mentioned for places on the winning ticket in Illinois: For Lieutenant Governor—B. G. Caulfield, of Chicago; Newton Cloud, of Jacksonville. For Treasurer, Orlin H. Miner, of Springfield. For Auditor—G. W. Rives, of Edgar County.

—G. F. Kimball, who supports Greeley, submits to the pressure of the office-holders, and has sold a controlling interest in the Belleville *Advocate*, Nashville *Journal*, Sparta *Plaindealer*, and Litchfield *Monitor* newspapers, all of which are now for Grant's re-election. Mr. Kimball says:

"Great and powerful newspapers like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, can be independent of office-seekers and politicians of all stripes, and so can afford to speak plainly; but a contemptible little country paper cannot do it, because, in ordinary towns, a few thousand dollars can be raised by candidates and their friends, to start a new paper, or buy an old one, to do their bidding. The *Advocate* was an old and well known paper, and it would not do to permit it, as they (the office-holders) knew it would, to tell the truth, for even that would condemn the present organization of the Republican party and set men to thinking. So the political ring that snaps its whip over the heads of Republicans of St. Clair and neighboring counties, and tries to dictate how men shall vote, did interfere with its business."

—The Belleville *Advocate* of the 7th has just time to hoist the flag of Grant and Wilson before going to press. 'Rah for Grant!

—The situation in the Fifth Iowa Congressional District is badly tangled, and the Republican Convention meets at Marengo, the 20th, to unravel it. The leading candidates for Congress are: William G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn County, now District Attorney; James Wilson, of Tama, late Speaker of the Legislature; and Charles H. Conklin, of Vinton; and among others mentioned are ex-Governor Kirkwood, Rush Clark, George J. Boal, and D. H. Frost.

—Here is Grant's indorsement by the Sportsmen's Own—*The Turf, Field, and Farm*—which says:

"The Presidential race grows lively. The Philadelphia Convention has put General Grant into the field again, and General Grant will make the work warm for Farmer Greeley. Of the two candidates now before the people, we presume that the majority of the sportsmen will favor Grant, as Grant is something of a sportsman himself. Like Washington, and Andrew Jackson, and a host of illustrious Presidents, he sets more value on a well bred horse than he does on a magnificent turnip. Now for the Baltimore entry."

—One A. T. Lusch is named for Congress, from Iowa, and seriously named by a Grant newspaper, "in the way of redeeming Iowa from the shame of sending such *thin* Representatives as she usually does"; but there will be a poor show for "lush" in Greeley's Congress.

—Of editors proposed for Congress, in Iowa, Dr. C. Beardsley, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, declines; Judge D. H. Frost, of the Belle Plain *Union*, declines; while M. C. Woodruff, of the Waterloo *Courier*, Andy Felt, of the Nashua *Post*, and John D. Hunter, of the Webster City *Freeman*, are yet in the field.

—The Kansas City (Mo.) *Gazette* says:

"Immediately on receipt of the news of the nomination of Grant and Wilson yesterday, the Postmaster hoisted the National flag, the Collector chartered a cannon, and the Assistant Assessor furnished the funds to purchase ammunition to fire a salute. The enthusiasm among the officeholders was intense."

—Some forty or more gentlemen, candidates for Congress-at-Large, in Missouri, are, by the action of Governor Brown, and in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform, remanded to "the people in their Congressional Districts;" and the Legislature meets on the 20th to carve out those Districts.

—The Miami (Kansas) *Republican* says the "authoritative" announcement that Old Subsidy Pomeroy is not a candidate for re-election to the Senate, is a dodge, the intent being to first get a purchasable Legislature elected before proceeding to purchase it. They go it strong on Grant, and "stick to the party."

—Several Kansas papers have favorably mentioned Charles V. Eskridge, ex-Lieutenant Governor, for next Governor.

—L. Todhimter, of Indianola (Grant man), is a candidate for Congress in the Seventh Iowa District.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"It is claimed that Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, knowing that Grant was to be nominated at Philadelphia, and being opposed to him, should not have presented himself. Also, that Si Keck, not being a Grant man, should not have ventured into the Academy of Music. We think so too. All who were not boiling with enthusiasm for Grant should have remained at home. The necessity of the occasion was unanimity."

—Twenty-nine Minnesota editors have "substantial reasons," such as Post Offices, for demanding Grant's re-election.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Democratic) says:

"The objection on the part of many Democrats who found it difficult to reconcile themselves to the support of such a life-long and intense opponent as Mr. Greeley has been, is gradually wearing away. We give this opinion, after interviews during the past two weeks with representative Democrats from all portions of the State, and from the general expression in our extensive correspondence."

—Majorities for Greeley are being predicted by enthusiastic editors, in the South, as follows: Alabama, 30,000; Tennessee, 50,000; North Carolina, 40,000; Georgia, 100,000! This estimate of Georgia is a promise evolved of a meeting of Democratic editors and leaders in Atlanta.

—Mr. John Forsyth writes from New York to his paper, the Mobile *Register*:

"Strange as it may sound to you, I believe that to-day, and in the North, the strongest plank that can be put into any political platform is that of Amnesty. What Grant uttered as a political gag, the people here heartily feel—'Let us have Peace.'"

—General Hiram F. Sickles, of Moline, writes to the Postmaster of Rock Island (who is also editor of the Rock Island *Union*, and an admirer of Grant), saying:

"In conclusion, I will say, that Moline contains many earnest Republicans who are just as decided in favor of Horace Greeley for our next President as the subscriber."

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* settles a point against the New York *World*, that journal having declared Senator Thurman an anti-Greeley Democrat. Says the *Statesman*:

"With two-thirds of the voters of the Democratic party in this State eager for the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket by the Baltimore Convention, and three-fourths of the other third pledged to give it a hearty support, if so indorsed, and three fourths of the newspapers and prominent men outspoken in its favor, while the remainder are non-committal, we are at a loss to see just where much repugnance, disgust, and scorn is to come from in Ohio. That Senator Thurman favors the support of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic party is a fact so well known that the formal contradiction of the *World's* statement is unnecessary."

—The Honorable Dan Voorhees will be delegate in the Indiana Democratic Convention, to-morrow, from the Fifth Ward of Terre Haute.

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says Belmont's letter is sensible, and its publication timely, and adds:

"It is to be sincerely hoped that the National organization of the Democracy assembled in Convention will give forth such utterances on that occasion as will absolve all Democrats from the penance due for mortal sin, when they feel disposed to indulge in a little independent thinking and a little plain talking."

—The gallant Captain Bunsby, who has been called to the helm of the *State Journal*, in Springfield, double-leads this opinion:

"In our country each man thinks for himself. He is self-reliant. He has an individuality that readily asserts itself. He has strong convictions. His mind is made up on the main question. When the sky is overcast, or the night is on, a gust or an undercurrent may turn his keel from the true channel to the shoal and the rock, but he looks to the guiding star, and finds his old anchorage at last."

—The Lincoln (Ill.) *Statesman* says many Republicans of that city have declared for Greeley since the Philadelphia Convention.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Government has accepted the new bridge at Rock Island.

—Judge Gillespie, at Edwardsville, last week, issued naturalization papers to Regina Stocker Meyerhammer, an old lady, native of Switzerland and resident in Madison County some six years.

—Mrs. Emeline Young, favorite wife of Brigham Young, of Utah, is in Nashville, Washington County, visiting her brothers Andrew and S. B. Free, of that city.

—Thomas I. Taylor, an old soldier, of the Regular Army, died, last week, in Carthage, aged 81 years. He assisted in the erection of Fort Edward, where Warsaw now stands, and was a pensioner for service in 1812.

—A consolidation is to be made between the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, and the Farmer's Railroad, which is in running order from Jacksonville to Virden, and which will soon be finished to Litchfield.

—D. S. Pullen, of the War Department Signal Service, at Rock Island, is in jail at that place for adultery, his wife having arrived last week and found him living with another woman.

WISCONSIN.

Ex-Mayor Tallmadge, of Milwaukee, is ill, at Oconomowoc, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

—On Saturday afternoon, a 10-year old son of Farmer Casper, of New Berlin, Waukesha County, took down a shot-gun for the purpose of frightening his little 7-year old sister, and succeeded. The girl was instantly killed.

—Editors of the Madison, La Crosse, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and other daily newspapers in the State, are invited to meet in Madison, the 18th, to see if something cannot be done to improve the quality of news by telegraph.

IOWA.

A discovery of coal gives great joy in Council Bluffs.

—Ira Draper, of Jasper County, member of the last Legislature, sold last week over $13,000 worth of stock.

—The vineyards of Hiram Barney, of New York, near Keokuk, embrace 75 acres, and the cellars have a capacity for 90,000 gallons of wine.

—A draft for $10,000, drawn by one Copeland defaulting agent of the Northwestern Insurance Company, of DesMoines, proves to have been "raised" from the amount for which it would have been good.

—The Webster City *Index* says:

"A few days ago a woman about 18 years of age visited several families in town and tried to give away a baby about two weeks old, but being unsuccessful, she went to the river sometime during Sunday night with the infant wrapped in a shawl, and drowned it."

INDIANA.

There are over thirty wind mills in use in St. Joseph County, and the campaign only just begun.

—At Kendallville, last Sunday, Mr. Bixler arose and spoke in church, and sank back into his seat, dead.

MICHIGAN.

It is reported from Muskegon that the County Treasurer, Martin Perley, is a defaulter in the sum of $31,000.

—The Rev. George H. Hicox, of Lansing, will succeed the Rev. R. C. Crawford as Chaplain of the Penitentiary at Jackson.

—The Grand Haven *Union* has been bought by Nathan Church, of the Rev. L. M. S. Smith, its editor for ten years.

—Judge A. H. Giddings, of the Fourteenth Circuit, appears to be at it again. The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says:

"During the past week he has been staying in Big Rapids, so drunk a part of the time, it is said, that, were he not Judge Giddings, he would have been taken to the lock-up as a common drunkard."

MISSOURI.

The Kansas City School Board has voted $30,000 to begin work on a High School.

—Doctor Hammer, of St. Louis, has escaped expulsion from the Medical Society by a narrow chance. There was 69 votes, and 51 votes to expel, being within three-fourths of a vote of the required majority.

—The quarrel between the Wiggins Ferry Company and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at St. Louis, is all because the latter has established a ferry at Venice in violation of an alleged agreement whereby, several years ago, the Ferry Company deeded to the road a tract of ground on the Illinois side, above East St. Louis for depot purposes, the condition being that the Wiggins boats should transfer all their passengers and freight.

KANSAS.

Cawker City is the headquarters of the new land district in Northwestern Kansas.

—General Wm. S. Smith is removing the great crib in the river, at Leavenworth, by the use of powder.

THE TERRITORIES.

The report of a terrible hail storm near Edgerton, Colorado, turns out to be a canard. A. D. Robinson, the stock grower who was reported as having lost one thousand sheep, writes to the Denver *News* that none of his sheep were killed.

PERSONAL.

Goldwin Smith believes the whole human race is destined to embrace vegetarianism.

—John H. Surratt has been married to Miss Victorine Hunter, of Montgomery County, Md.

—What really grieves Mr. Colfax more than the loss of office is the disaffection of those who were once his friends.

—Master Gibbs, a black boy, son of the Secretary of State of Florida, has entered the Military Academy at West Point.

—Tom Fitch, the newly elected Senator from Utah, is to lecture next season on Indians, Mormonism, and continental annexation.

—Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, left for Europe on the steamer Leipsig from Baltimore on Wednesday last.

—Joseph H. Scranton, the founder of the city which bears his name, and one of the most able and eminent citizens of Pennsylvania, died on the 6th at Baden.

—Colonel Church Howe, late United States Marshal for Wyoming, denies that he has absconded with Government funds, and will put a head on any fellow who says he has.

—"Prince John" Van Buren visited England during his father's Presidential term, and danced with the same Queen who now, after a lapse of thirty-two years, entertains the child of another President.

—In describing some of the literary men of the day, the New York *Star* says that Mr. Hurlbut, of the *World*, speaks with a drawl, one leg over the other, and great fluency. He has a lively imagination and uses it. Dr. Bellows wears his hair long in the neck, but very short on top.

—The Washington *Patriot* says Senator Flanagan, of Texas, verifies his boasted former large estate in negroes and friendly familiarity with them, by retaining many of their graces and amenities, along with their dialect and the manners of "the quarters."

—General Joshua T. Owen, formerly Recorder of Deeds at Philadelphia, has turned up in New York as a journalist, and is the responsible man of the *Daily Register*, which has got the Corporation advertising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Hotel, Portland, Me., was damaged $20,000 by fire, last Friday.

—Abel Scranton, of New Haven, Conn., formerly State Senator, was killed last Friday, on the Shore Line Railroad, by a gravel train.

—Eleven editions of the first volume of John Forster's Life of Dickens have already been called for in England before the publication of the second volume of the work.

—The sugar-cane of Louisiana has degenerated to such an extent that the planters have sent an agent to Java and Sumatra to procure vigorous cane from the East Indies.

—The grave of Anson Burlingame, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has been recently adorned with a sarcophagus.

—The expedition fitted out in California to go to Cocos Island after the buried treasure of the last generation of buccaneers has failed, and the old man who said he saw the treasure buried there narrowly escaped lynching.

—It is rumored that Sir Charles Dilke, not intending to again offer himself to the electors of Chelsea, will contest Nottingham in company with Mr. Auberon Herbert.

—The wife of the Marquis de Noailles, recently appointed French Minister to Washington, is a lady of great personal attractions and most fascinating manners.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent meeting, authorized its various Missionary Boards to ask for the following sums: Foreign Missions, $550,000; Home Missions, $450,000; Church erection, $200,000; Freedmen, $125,000; Education, $100,000.

—The reports of several great English submarine telegraph companies show them to be very successful. The British Indian Company pays 9 per cent, the Anglo-Mediterranean Company pays 15 per cent, and the others also declare large dividends.

—Two Bostonians, evidently on a visit to New York for the first time, were observed to stand for half an hour in Printing House Square, discussing the question as to whether the new bronze statue of Franklin was a very striking or only a moderately good likeness of Abraham Lincoln.

—The Colonial Court House, at Johnstown, N. Y., has stood a hundred years, and the fact will be duly honored on the 21st inst., by the people of Fulton and neighboring counties. Governor Seymour has consented to deliver the address. It will be a gala day in the old town.

—A California newspaper prints the following touching obituary: "Philip Hanscomb was driving a team loaded with powder up the Sierra Nevada mountains. One of the kegs dropped from the wagon. The Sierras stood it well enough, but the miners who came from a neighboring ranch were unable to find Mr. Hanscomb or the team."

—The waters of Long Island are filled with menhaden. During last week the Mattituck Company have taken 400,000; the Old Harbor Company, 300,000; the Coot Company, 350,000; the Skunk Company, 500,000; the Union Company, 500,000, and the Cove Company, 600,000. On Tuesday the Cove Company surrounded about 1,000,000 fish, but the nets did not work well, and only 400,000 were caught. One of the pound nets became so full that the crew could not hold it, and the fish succeeded in breaking it loose from the stakes; it was afterwards washed up on the bar. By actual count it contained over 800,000.

—The ship Blue Jacket was burned on the 9th of March, 1869, in about 63 degrees south latitude and 60 degrees west longitude, between the Faulkland Islands and Cape Horn, on her voyage from New Zealand to England. The figure-head of the Blue Jacket was lately picked up at the little island of Rottnest, near Fremantle, Western Australia, a distance of over 6,000 miles from the point of disaster. The time occupied in traversing the distance was about two years and a half—making a mean rate of six miles and a half a day. This incident throws some light on the direction and speed of the ocean currents between South America and the Western coast of Australia.

—On the 31st of May, 1872, the total amount of the outstanding obligations of the City of New York were $88,686,925.36. This includes $59,934,355.51 of funded obligations of which $33,152,163.50 is payable from the sinking fund; $26,782,192.01 from taxation. The temporary debt, amounting to $15,694,772.30, is payable from assessments. The revenue bonds amount to $13,057,497.53. During the fiscal year there has been a net increase of the debt, amounting to $10,264,416. The total debt of the county of New York, May 31, 1872, amounted to $32,686,800, of which $3,864,300 consisted of revenue bonds, and the remainder of bonds of other issues. Within five months the county debt has increased $2,584,800, thereby showing an increase of the city and county debt during the last year amounting to $12,818,716. From the total of the city and county debt the sinking fund, amounting to $21,143,645.81, must be deducted, leaving the total debt of the city and county on the 1st of June, 1872, $100,231,779.52.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Great Devastation in Iowa and Missouri

Loss of Several Lives.

IOWA.

From the Belle Plaine (Iowa) Union, June 6.

Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1872, will long be remembered in the annals of Belle Plaine and the Salt Creek Valley. On that day occurred the highest rise of water which has been known in this region since the first settlement of the country. A violent storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came on about midnight of Friday last, bringing with it an excessive fall of water, and causing an unprecedented rise of all the streams within the region visited by it. Salt Creek, which flows about a mile west of this place, with its various branches and tributaries drains an extensive region of country. When the high water from all these tributaries gathered on Saturday last, it came down the creek with startling suddenness. A single fact will illustrate the rapid rise of the stream and its irresistible force.

The passenger train from the East, due here at 10:42 a. m., owing to the damage to the track between here and Cedar Rapids, was about two hours behind time, leaving here for the West about 12:40 p. m. The water in the creek was already rising when it crossed the bridge, but so rapid was its rise immediately after, that *ten minutes after the train crossed the bridge was swept away.* At 12:50 p. m. the bridge, which ten minutes before bore up a train with its freightage of precious human lives, was a complete wreck. Those who saw this avalanche of water coming down the valley represent it as advancing in a high wave. It brought with it fences, trees, logs, and floodwood of various kinds. We heard of one man who was fishing in the creek west of the house of Mr. Schilds. He saw the water coming, and before he could escape to the higher ground he was waist deep in the water.

Along with the destruction of the bridge nearly a mile and a half of track was carried away from the road-bed. Some of this was lifted bodily with the ties and deposited several rods distant down the stream, rails and ties still remaining bound together. The bed of the road itself was badly washed. It is estimated that 300 to 400 carloads of stone will be necessary to put the track again in as good condition as before. $20,000 to $25,000 is considered a low estimate of the loss to the railroad company from the freshet in this vicinity.

When the water came up so suddenly it completely surrounded several houses situated on the river bottom south west of town. Their inmates became alarmed at the wide sea of water spreading all around them, and blew horns and rang bells to indicate their desire for aid. The excitement to those nearest the scene was high. Several boats were obtained and parties put out to the relief of the imperilled inhabitants. Mr. Platt was at Guinnville when the danger first became known. He hastened home, harnessed up his team and took his family away in safety. Mr. James Ely and family were brought away by the boats. Mr. McCurdy, residing the other side of the creek, was reported sick, and one of our relief boats visited the house, but the family had gone before they reached there. The houses of Mr. James Ellis and Mr. Burns were also visited, but although the water was all around them, the houses were on dry land, and as the water seemed to be subsiding, they decided not to leave. These five families comprise all that were imperilled by the freshet in this vicinity. Fortunately we have no loss of life to record.

Superintendent Scott estimates the rise of the creek above its ordinary stage as being at least ten feet. When it is considered how low are the banks of the stream, and how broad a current this rise implies, the vast volume of water will be understood by all acquainted with the locality. The highest point touched by the freshet was seven feet above the track on the railroad bridge, the floodwood at that point damming the current and raising it above the general level.

We have no very full information of the extent of the damage to the people living in the valley north of us. It must be large, however, from the carrying away of fences, washing of fields, injury to crops, and, in some instances, loss of stock. On this last head it is difficult to obtain any exact estimate. Exaggerated reports were at one time afloat, but it is believed that most of the stock supposed to be lost escaped by swimming, and will ultimately be found, though frequently several miles away from home. One man, who was looking for his own lost animals, estimated the actual loss of horses and cattle at from 60 to 100 head. Several carcasses of dead animals were deposited near the railroad bridge. One man we hear of, living near Waltham, who had a pen of 25 hogs so situated as to have access to the creek. It rose so rapidly that they were all drowned. Mr. George Williams, who was engaged in repairing his mill at Irving, it is reported lost $800 in lumber, timber, and other material. Mr. Yount who is building a mill above Irving, suffered little, if any, loss. Messrs. Smith & Lewis had four feet of water on the floor of their mill at Waltham, and had 400 bushels of wheat damaged. All the bridges on the creek above the first bridge north of the railroad track are reported carried out. Both the bridges near the track—above and below—remain standing.

The storm seems to have been nearly as destructive north and east of us as here. Prairie Creek laid a good portion of the railroad track between Blairstown and Cedar Rapids under water, but no great portion of track was carried away. At one point between Norway and Fairfax the track was undermined, and a train sent out from Clinton on Sunday with five car-loads of timbers for rebuilding the bridges at Salt Creek, ran on Monday upon the treacherous rails, which still remained in place, and the engine and entire train, except the caboose, were precipitated into the chasm. The engineer and fireman, fortunately, were able to crawl out. Two of the section men were considerably injured, how much we have not heard. The wrecking of that train considerably delayed the repair of the road here.

The track at other points was injured, but is safe for the passage of trains.

Several bridges were also carried out on the B., C. R. & M. Road, in the north part of the county. The Cedar Rapids *Republican* has the following account of its destructive work in that quarter: "One of the greatest rain storms within the memory of the oldest citizens, occurred in Benton County last Saturday morning. It appears from statements made by farmers in the vicinity of Big Grove, that two large clouds met at acute angles at this place, producing a concussion that resulted in an immense fall of rain. The 'windows of Heaven' were literally opened, and it 'never rained but poured.' Mr. E. P. Dukes, a farmer residing near the crossing of the B., C. R. & M. Railway, says that Mud Creek rose six feet in the space of half an hour, and three feet almost instantly. The wave of water could be seen rolling down along the course of the stream a half a mile distant. Small bridges were instantly lifted from their bedding, fences, both board and rail were swept away, and horses, cattle and hogs were overtaken and drowned. Dead carcasses are found all along the valley. The high bridge over this stream of the B., C. R. & M. Railway was completely swept out, and its timbers lie scattered all about down the stream. Other bridges north of this are also gone, one about three miles from Vinton, and another near La Porte City."

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, June 8.

The storm which passed over this city on Thursday evening was unquestionably the severest one that has visited this section for years. The country was fairly flooded with water. It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the damage that was done to crops and property in certain localities. In the low lands and along the streams everything was overflown, crops drowned out and fences carried away. Creeks were converted into swift running rivers of water, and farms into vast lakes. The meteorological report shows that during twenty-four hours, ending at 10:38 p. m., on Thursday, about three inches of water fell.

The railroads centring here were, with one exception, more or less damaged.

THE C., B. & Q. ROAD.—There was another land-slide a short distance from Burlington, on this road, yesterday morning. This was soon removed, and the morning train came down as far as Patterson's Creek, where it was discovered that a small portion of the bridge was washed away. A force of men was put to work on this, and the damage was soon repaired. The mail train reached this city about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The road is now in its former good condition, and trains are running regularly.

THE D. V. ROAD.—The only damages sustained by the Valley Road were the loss of a bent from the bridge at Croton, and a few piles from a bridge near Ashland crossing. The morning train from this place yesterday met the down train at Croton, exchanged passengers, and returned in the afternoon. The breaks were repaired so that the evening train came in only a little behind time. All trains are now running regularly.

THE T. P. & W. ROAD.—All the streams along the line of this road are apparently vieing with each other to see which can do the most damage. Crooked Creek was over the track yesterday morning about eight inches, and great fears were entertained lest the trestle about two miles east of LaCrosse Station would be washed away, but it is now considered safe. The most damage was done by a stream called Dry Creek, about two and a half miles west of Bushnell. Here the road crossed the stream on a short trestle which would not admit of the immense volume of water going through, and being thus obstructed it soon undermined the track, and, the water being on a level with the rails, it was not noticeable to the engineer of the passenger train which left here at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. But the engineer, Mr. Baker, was on the lookout for an accident, and slackened the speed of his train about two miles an hour, and was proceeding with great caution when, to his great surprise, his engine fell to the right of the track in ten feet of water. Mr. Baker leaped from the falling engine and swam about two hundred yards and lodged in a tree, where he was found early yesterday morning entirely unharmed. At this point there is about a quarter of a mile of track washed away. Near Saville, a half mile further east, is another train with the track washed away on either side, and at Marietta Crossing, eight miles east of Bushnell, is another train in the same condition.

Our reporter, who was on a trip along the line, and who arrived in the city last evening, was informed by one of the officers of the road that five of the bridges were washed away between Bushnell and Peoria, and that it would require at least a week to put the track in such repair as to admit the running of trains over the road.

The T., W. & W. Road is the only one that entirely escaped. We are told by the agent that no damage whatever was done to the road, and that trains are running on time.

By a letter from our friend C. H. Gra[illegible]man, of the Alexandria *Commercial*, we learn that the storm did much damage in that vicinity, by the destruction of trees and fences. Several buildings were unroofed. A large raft, belonging to Mr. Geo. R. Ne[illegible], broke loose and floated down the river. About one-half of it was caught in the slough three miles below town, but the remainder went down the river and has not been heard from.

From the Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette, June 7.

The thunder storm of last Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, was terrific in some places. At Vinton and LaPorte the rain came down in torrents. A bridge over a small stream this side of Vinton, with several rods of track, were swept away; also a bridge near LaPorte. Passengers did not get through to Cedar Falls until Monday, and then only by transferring at the points above named. We understand that some thirty head of cattle were drowned in the stock yard at Vinton and one hundred head of hogs. At LaPorte considerable damage was done the mill, and some 8,000 bushels of corn were swept away. The Beaver and West Fork were just "booming" last Saturday, in the immediate vicinity of Cedar Falls raised considerable, though it was not considered an unusual storm.

MISSOURI.

From the Bolivar (Mo.) Free Press.

The storm and freshet which visited the southwest portion of Missouri, last week was more wide-spread and destructive than at first supposed. Barry, Lawrence, Jasper, Newton, Dade, and Cedar Counties appear to have suffered most, although fearful losses are reported from numerous other counties.

At Verona, on Monday morning, the water was three feet deep in the streets. George Greenlock, in charge of the Railroad water-tank there, his wife and child, were swept away and drowned. No vestige was left of the section house in which they resided. The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate family were afterwards recovered and taken to Springfield for interment.

A gentleman who was stopping with a family near Verona, on Sunday night, informs the Neosho *Journal* that, about 3 o'clock, he was awakened by a scream from a woman that they were drowning, and, on springing from bed, found the house full of water. It rose so rapidly that by the time they had made their escape to the roof it was breast high. As they clung there the barn came down, and was swept against the house with such force as to completely riddle it, and it and its owners were instantly hurled into the tide. He was carried with a swiftness like that of a railroad train for a long time, clinging to a log, until finally he drifted into an eddy and reached a bank. In the morning the corpses of his host, wife, and daughter were found, the two women with cuts sufficient to cause death, it is supposed from the beams of the falling house.

In some portions of Cedar County the storm became a tornado, involving a fearful destruction of property. The Stockton *Tribune* has information that two dark and ominous-looking clouds came together near Horse Creek, on the line of Dade and Cedar Counties, and, taking the form of a whirlwind, moved with great velocity in an easterly direction, having a breadth of from a quarter to a half mile, sweeping everything before it. Some twenty-five farm houses with numerous barns, out-buildings, and fences were totally destroyed. Orchards and growing crops were levelled to the ground, and some eight or ten persons injured, but fortunately none seriously. After the tornado had passed over the Greenfield road it took a southeasterly direction, crossing Sac River near Ingleman's mill.

Among the unfortunates whose houses were demolished are the following: Edwin Pyles, Jr., Decatur Underwood, Gibson, Carlton, Rev. Young, McGee, Cosat, Jasper Miller, Finch, E. A. Masters, Mitchell, McGuire, Dunklin, and others. The new Methodist Church, almost complete, and the Travis School House, were demolished in toto. Mr. Yeager had a barn and smoke house and several miles of fence blown down.

The Stockton *Journal* states that, so far as heard from, no one was mortally injured, but a number of persons were wounded more or less severely, among whom are James A[illegible] and sister, Gibson and daughter, Edwin Pyle and wife, and a little son of Cosat. Johnson's Mill, on Sac River, which was the largest and best constructed water flouring mill in Southwest Missouri, is ruined—literally blown to atoms—and a great portion of the building and machinery swept down the river.

At Cedarville and vicinity, according to a correspondent of the *Journal*, the tornado did immense damage. On the farm of Mr. John D. Taylor every panel of fence enclosing 160 acres of land was swept away. The roof of his stable, and a portion of his dwelling house were blown down. The roof of Mr. McNealy's dwelling was blown off, and the house set on fire and consumed with its contents. Mr. Chapman's dwelling was literally torn to pieces, but the family escaped with their lives, although some of them were severely bruised by the flying timbers.

The Sac River, at Stockton, was fourteen inches higher, on Tuesday, than ever before known. At Masters' mill it was four feet higher than has been known in forty years, the water being up to the eaves of the mill. The hoppers over the mill-stones, at Dunnegan's mill, were washed away, and other damages sustained. All the farms on the Sac River bottom lands were under water, fences swept away, and the growing crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn, etc., destroyed. This is the more deplorable, as the only promising wheat crops were on the river bottoms.

Bear Creek, a tributary of the Sac, was also at flood height, the water rising so rapidly that people living along its banks had to leave their houses and seek the hills in boats. The mill of Owens Bros., at the mouth of Bear Creek, was nearly submerged. They lost ten thousand feet of sawed lumber and all their logs, besides thirty bushels of wheat. The race at Baker's mill, on Bear Creek, some four hundred and fifty feet long, was washed away, also eighteen feet of the dam. It is estimated that one hundred thousand dollars will not cover the losses in Cedar County alone.

At Leesville, in Henry County, a tornado was experienced during the storm of Sunday night, the 26th. A number of houses were blown down, others unroofed, and barns scattered to the four winds. Fences were prostrated, trees twisted off or pulled up by the roots, and bearing orchards completely demolished. Fortunately no lives were lost, and only one woman and a child were hurt.

In the vicinity of Versailles, Morgan County, a tornado swept over a space six miles in length and three hundred yards in width. It commenced near the Pettis County line, destroying there five houses. Near Versailles it destroyed the houses and other buildings of Messrs. Fisher, Newkirk, and others, seven in all. Twelve dwellings were destroyed in its course. Mr. Blosser and child, near Versailles, were killed by a building falling on them. Thirteen others were seriously injured, of whom five are not expected to recover. In the neighborhood of Florence, Morgan County, the same tornado created dreadful havoc, destroying a great number of houses and barns.

Dam Demolition—Women Taking the Law Into their Own Hands.

From the Long Island (N. Y.) Review.

During the winter and spring much bad feeling has arisen at Long Swamp, Suffolk County, on account of a certain dam having been built by a farmer of that locality. The land thereabouts is very flat, and at best the drainage of the district is very imperfect. Those who have done most to ferment the bad feeling contend that the building of the dam has greatly injured their property on account of the backing up of the water, which before found an unobstructed outlet. It is also stated that the locality, in consequence of the formation of the unnatural pond, is more unhealthy. But whether these were the true reasons or not, the women of the neighborhood determined to take the matter into their own hands, and one day last week arrangements were made to do a big thing. Just as the gray tinge on the eastern hills bespoke the dawn of morn, ladies might have been seen coming from nearly every farm house within a radius of two miles. They met near the locality of the obnoxious dam and hurriedly proceeded thitherward, while those at a distance started in wagons and all kinds of vehicles for what was to be the seat of war. Most of the women, from their general appearance, were maidens. Every one wore a thick veil closely covering their features, dresses either short or tucked up, and stout boots with thick soles. On arriving at the dam, shovels, hoes, picks, crowbars, and the utensils so often used by the strong arm of the man were eagerly grasped by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty irate woman and the work of demolition actively commenced. As the water commenced to pour through the dam the war cry of the feminine mobites was rendered more easy, and by sunrise 300 acres of water had disappeared. What course will be pursued by the owners remains to be seen. The rioters claim that the unhealthiness of the locality since the building of the dam is sufficient warrant for their summary proceedings.

Dolly Varden.

Dolly Varden, the locksmith's daughter in "Barnaby Rudge"—whose name is now applied to a style of dress—is described by Dickens as having the "face of a pretty laughing girl; dimpled and fresh and healthful—the very impersonation of good-humor and blooming beauty." Again she is spoken of as having her "charms increased a hundred-fold by a most becoming dress, a thousand little coquettish ways." She is represented as having been attired on a certain occasion "in a smart little cherry-colored mantle, with a hood of the same drawn over her head, and upon the top of that hood a little straw hat, trimmed with cherry-colored ribbons."

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Petitions and Orders—The Appropriation Bill Put Aside for a Week—Depressed Railroad Tracks—Sewerage and Railroad Tracks—Report of the Railroad Committee on the Chicago & Evanston Road—Ordinance Regarding the Return of the Collector to the Treasurer.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair.

Present—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, McClowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Busse, Bachler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented, and appropriately referred, praying that no more railroad tracks be laid on Stewart avenue; for a water pipe on ... street; for a sewer on Peoria street; for compensation for damage done by the Rock Island railroad; for cinder on Twenty-second street; for graveling the alley between ... and LaSalle streets; for a water-pipe on ... street, between Sanger and Wallace; for abating of sundry nuisances in the Third Ward; for a sewer on ... street, between Morgan and Aberdeen; for compensation for damages suffered by ... caused by falling through a defective sidewalk.

ORDERS TO THE BOARDS.

The Board of Public Works was instructed to put a stage to have put in better condition the ... and crossing at Thirty-first street, several persons and animals having been injured there; to prepare an ordinance for a gas main on ... avenue, from Mitchell to Sixteenth street; for the paving with block pavement of Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, from ... street to Cottage Grove avenue; to prepare estimates and an order for a viaduct over the Southwestern track, between Michigan street and Rush street bridge.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Ald. Daggy offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1871-'72 be made the special order of the day for next Monday evening at half-past 7 o'clock; and that it shall be considered from day to day, upon adjournment, until finally disposed of.

DEPRESSED TRACKS.

Ald. McGennis offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.:

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and they are hereby directed to prepare and submit to this Council, without unnecessary delay, an ordinance authorizing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to decrease its grades and construct viaducts over the following named streets in the South Division: State street, Wabash and Michigan avenues; also an ordinance authorizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Companies, to depress their tracks and construct viaducts over the following streets: Eighteenth, Twelfth, and Polk streets.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

Ald. Dixon offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds:

Resolved, That hereafter whenever the Common Council of the City of Chicago shall order the leasing or selling of any school or city property, it shall be so done at public auction to the highest bidder after due publication, the city reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

TWELFTH-STREET SCHOOL.

Ald. Coey submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Common Council on July 14, 1871, passed an order for the erection of a school building on Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; and

WHEREAS, No action has been taken by the Common Council rescinding said order; and

WHEREAS, There is a great and pressing necessity for school accommodations in the above locality; therefore,

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby requested and directed to report to this Council at our next regular meeting the reason why they have not complied with said ordinance before this date.

RAILROAD CARS AT CROSSINGS.

The following was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

That Section 18 of Chapter 35 of the revised ordinances of 1866, entitled "railroads," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 18. All railroad companies or railroad corporations, who shall by themselves, their agents, or employes, or any agent or employe of such companies or corporations who shall cause or allow any railroad car or cars to be detached from any locomotive engine and left to remain upon any street and railroad crossing within the city limits east of the west line of Western avenue, and north of the south line of ... avenue, for a longer period than five minutes, shall be fined in the sum of $10 for each and every consecutive five minutes after the expiration of the first five minutes any such railroad car or cars, detached as aforesaid, shall be so permitted to remain thereon.

CITY OFFICERS.

A communication was received from the Board of Police, recommending that the Council make provision for paying $50 to Mr. Enos, who was run over and injured by a hose-cart about a month ago.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Board of Education, requesting the Council to include in the appropriation for this year a sufficient sum to erect school houses on the lot on Harrison street, near Western avenue, and on the lot at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street.

It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The Board of Public Works submitted an order authorizing them to make arrangements with the ... Company for the building of a party wall, and it was adopted.

VACATING ALLEYS.

The following ordinances were taken up and passed: For the vacation of parts of an alley in Block 8, Ashland's Addition; for the vacation of an alley in the north part of V. S. Turner's Subdivision of Lot 4, of 13, 25, 19; for the vacation of an alley in the rear of Lots 1 and 2, Sub-block A of Blocks 8 and 9, Bushnell's Addition; for the vacation of parts of an alley running east and west in Block 12, Sampson & Green's Addition.

SEWERAGE.

The special order being the resolution directing the Comptroller to negotiate a temporary loan of $150,000, to be expended under the supervision of the Boards of Health and Public Works for the building of sewers, Ald. McGrath offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, directed to negotiate a temporary loan ... on the most favorable terms attainable, the proceeds of said loan to be expended under the supervision and direction of the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, in the construction of new sewers in the three divisions of the city, as exigencies may require, and $150,000 of said loan to be expended in the purchase of water main pipe by the Board of Public Works the present summer, said pipe to be laid on such streets as now most in need of it.

He believed that the water was as necessary as the sewerage, and that drinking bad water was as unhealthy as the lack of sewers.

Ald. Gill favored the substitute, but moved to strike out the words "Board of Health." He was willing to listen to any suggestions from them, but, like Ald. McGrath, he did not believe that the Board should supervise the expenditure of money. He did not believe the Comptroller could pay out a cent on any such order.

Ald. Powell opposed Ald. Gill's amendment. He thought the Board were fitted to look after the sewerage matter. He thought the amount for water-pipe was too large.

Ald. Daggy moved that $250,000 be expended for sewers, and $100,000 for water-pipe, and that the words relative to the supervision of the Board of Health be stricken out. The amount was too large, but it was needed both for water and sewerage, the demand for the latter being the greater, however.

Ald. Dixon did not believe the Board of Health should be entrusted with the supervision of the construction of sewers. The amount seemed to him too large, especially in view of the uncertainty as to what assessment the taxes were to be levied on.

Ald. McGrath insisted on the great necessity of borrowing money to lay water pipes, so as to get rid of drinking surface water.

Ald. Bateham wanted the supervision of the Board of Health retained, it not being in regard to the construction of sewers, but as to the places where they should be constructed—there tending to reduce the mortality list. The money could be obtained, and the expenditure ...

Ald. Otis did not believe they could make a loan in anticipation of the tax levy, it being a method of evading the constitution provision on the subject of running into debt. The sum called for would also be in excess of the amount they would be allowed to raise for sewerage purposes, under the existing law. He saw no use in adopting the resolution.

Ald. Gardner favored Ald. Daggy's amendment. He believed in anticipating the tax levy.

Ald. McGennis supported Ald. McGrath's proposition.

Ald. Daggy's substitute was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 26.

Ald. Gill's amendment, striking out the Board of Health, was adopted—yeas, 18; nays, 17.

Ald. Daggy moved to amend Ald. McGrath's substitute by making it $250,000 for sewers and $100,000 for water.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 18.

Ald. McGrath's substitute was adopted—yeas, 18; nays 15—as follows:

Yeas—Thompson, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Powell, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Bachler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Ogden, and Woodman—28.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Daggy, Stone, Heath, Clark, and the President—10.

It was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made a special order for Monday next.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC ROAD.

The special order being the ordinance granting the right of way to the Atlantic & Pacific and Chicago & Evanston Railways, it was taken up.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, on the Chicago, Evanston & Lake View Road, was read as follows, and laid over:

To the Mayor and Aldermen: Your Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad Company, with the ordinance concerning the maintenance and operation of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad, within the city limits of the city of Chicago, and the remonstrance against the same, having had the same under consideration and recommend that the ordinance be rejected or indefinitely postponed. Your Committee would further respectfully report the reasons influencing them in making such recommendations:

The proposed ordinance is for the right to lay a track, commencing at the corner of ... and Michigan streets, running west on Michigan street to Kingsbury street, thence on ... to Chicago avenue, thence on Payton street to Chicago avenue, thence on Chicago avenue to Larrabee street, thence on Larrabee street to ... street, thence on Hawthorne avenue and thence on Sheffield avenue to the city limits.

Your Committee have had numerous sittings, at which they have heard the applicants and their representatives, and also the remonstrants, and given the subject that consideration due to all suggestions for and against the proposed route. The Committee regard the grant of the right of way ... conditions for the construction of a railroad from Evanston to some ... point in Chicago, and sought to ascertain where ... could be used with least injury to the public. They were of the opinion that Hawthorne avenue, of the streets mentioned in the ordinance, ought to be given ... railroad; that the existence of a horse railroad on Chicago avenue ... practically prevented the ... of a steam-road on those streets; ... thoroughfare of Chicago avenue ... is crossed by locomotives, ... and the building of such ... would be made at that point with ... and destroying Larrabee ... the horse railroad in two ... avenue could not be used without inflicting a greater injury on the public than the benefits to be derived from the operation of the railroad.

With these views, your Committee suggested to the applicants that they select some other route and, among others, suggested Hawthorne avenue and Southport avenue, and stopping at some point further north; but they refused to entertain the suggestion, declaring that they must run to LaSalle street, near the tunnel, and that the route by said avenues would not be worth the paper the ordinance would be written on. Afterwards, while your Committee had under consideration the ordinance to admit the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company to the city, it having been determined to admit the same route two other companies, an application was made by the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company to be named as one of said companies for the purpose of constructing a railroad to Evanston; and, your Committee being desirous of aiding the building of a road to that place, they inserted a provision in that ordinance contemplating the use of Hawthorne, Jones, and Southport avenues, which was satisfactory to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, and under which its friends said the Committee a road could and would be constructed.

After this action was taken, some of the friends of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad applied to your Committee to place that Company in the ordinance, or to report a new ordinance covering the same route and streets. This your Committee declined to do, and they now assign to the Council the reasons why they did so:

"*First*. There could be but one railroad built to Evanston, and they had first offered the privilege to the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad Company, over the only proper route, and the offer being rejected, the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company had applied for the same privilege, and the Committee had reported in favor of it to the Council.

"*Second*. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company claimed to have the right, under an ordinance of August 17, 1864, to use Halsted, LaSalle, and other streets in the North and South Divisions of the city, and the right to have a bridge built across the river at LaSalle street, for which the city was bound to pay one-half of the expense, and was willing to surrender such right or claim if it could be admitted with the Atlantic & Pacific on the terms named in that ordinance. The Committee, being in doubt as to the existence of such right, applied to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, which was furnished, and, in conclusion, he stated to your Committee as follows, to-wit:

"'From the evidence before me I can only say that I have great doubt as to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company having any rights under the ordinance of August 17, 1864. I have no doubt but that, whether the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company have or have not forfeited their rights under the ordinance of 1864, the Common Council can, if it so desires, grant the company the privilege mentioned in the present ordinance.'

"The Judiciary Committee and Corporation Counsel, to whom was referred a remonstrance of John Evans, have since considered the same subject, and recommended the adoption in substance of the eighth section of the ordinance reported by your Committee on the 3d day of June, 1872, concerning the Chicago & Pacific and the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Companies.

"Your Committee, therefore, believe that substantial advantages can be obtained by the city if the privilege is granted to the Chicago & Evanston instead of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad Company.

"*Third*. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company is a corporation created by a special law passed in 1861, with full powers of condemnation to acquire the right of way to Evanston, and having already a grant to use highways in Lake View and Evanston, while the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad Company is organized under the general railroad law of 1849, not having been approved by the Legislature, and is without any power to take private property for the right of way, and so far as your Committee has been able to learn, has not actually acquired any right of way on which to construct its road.

"*Fourth*. Your Committee are satisfied that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company has the ability and disposition to construct the road, while they have not been able to learn that the other company has the means to carry on the proposed enterprise.

"*Fifth*. A large majority of the persons who have pressed the grant to the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Company, have since expressed themselves in favor of the grant to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, and declare that, in their opinion, that is the only chance for them to secure a railroad through Evanston."

Ald. Schaffner offered an amendment to the ordinance, requiring the track to be laid west of Larrabee street, and east of the North Branch, the object being to avoid difficulty in crossing Chicago avenue.

The amendment was adopted.

Ald. Schaffner offered a further amendment to the effect that the Council should designate the third road, which should come in over this track.

The amendment was adopted.

Ald. McGrath offered an additional section as follows:

"SEC. 9. The rights and privileges, hereby granted are upon the further expressed condition that the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company shall pay all damages to the resident property-owners on Bloomingdale road, and all damages to resident property-owners on all the streets intersecting or crossing the Bloomingdale road that may result to said property-owners in consequence of said C. & P. Railroad Company occupying said Bloomingdale road, or any part of said Bloomingdale road, with their track or tracks, and in case said property owners, above referred to, and said Railroad Company cannot agree upon the amount of damages of said property-owners as above stated, then the said property-owners shall select one person, and said Railroad Company shall select one person, and said two persons so selected shall select a third person, and said three persons so selected shall be and are hereby constituted a Committee of Arbitration, and they shall appraise the amount of damages to be paid said property-owners within sixty days after their said appointment, and the award of damages and decision of said three persons, or a majority of said three persons, shall be final and binding upon said railroad Company, and upon said property-owners, and the amount so awarded shall be paid to each and every property-owner entitled thereto, in lawful money of the United States of America, within two years after the passage of the ordinance by the Common Council, granting the right of way to said Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company; otherwise this ordinance shall be null and void."

Ald. Otis moved to table it, since it was an extraordinary and ruinous condition, which the authorities of the ward could not accept.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 11; nays, 26.

Ald. Clark moved to waive the engrossment of the ordinance.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 16—two-thirds being necessary.

An amendment to strike out of the title the words "The Chicago & Evanston Railroad," and the same words out of the seventh section, were voted down.

An amendment, requiring the Railroad Company to build a sewer in all the streets upon which their tracks are to be laid, was similarly dealt with—yeas, 24; nays, 11.

Ald. Woodman moved that the ordinance be referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

Ald. Bateham, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following ordinance, which was referred to the Clerk for engrossment:

"An ordinance directing the return and the time of the return of the City Collector to the Treasurer of Cook County of a list of the real estate on which taxes or special assessments levied or assessed by the city of Chicago have become delinquent, and designating the time when such Treasurer shall advertise, apply for judgment, and sell or offer for sale the said real estate for such delinquent taxes or special assessments.

"SECTION 1. Be it ordained &c., that the City Collector of the City of Chicago, shall, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1872, return to the Treasurer of Cook County a list of the real estate as shown by the rolls or warrants in his hands for collection, upon which taxes or special assessments levied or assessed by or under authority of said city, shall have become delinquent.

"SEC. 2. That said Collector shall add to the taxes of the year 1871, which are ordered by Section, hereof to be returned, the amount of all taxes and assessments due on any real estate, and remaining unpaid, for any prior year or years, and report the same to said Treasurer, with the amounts of the taxes or assessments for said year A. D. 1871.

"SEC. 3. The said County Treasurer shall advertise the said taxes and special assessments so returned to him as delinquent and as due and remaining unpaid at least four weeks prior to the first day of the August term, A. D. 1872, of the County Court of Cook County, and shall apply for judgment and order of sale of such real estate for the said taxes and assessments so returned to him as delinquent, and as remaining due and unpaid at the said August term of said County Court, and shall, in the said advertisement, give notice of his intention to apply for such judgment and order of sale of said real estate for the payment of said taxes and assessments delinquent and due and remaining unpaid, will commence on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1872.

"SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage."

The Council then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

CAPTURED IN CHICAGO.

A Robber from Danville, Ill., Arrested in this City—Particulars of His Crime.

A frowsy-looking Norwegian boy, named Johan Johansen, was arrested in this city some days ago by a North Side Police Officer on the charge of highway robbery. He was pointed out to the officer by a citizen of Danville, Ill., who tells the following story of him: About the 1st of May Johansen was employed as a laborer in the construction of the track of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, near Danville. The company had a large force of men working for them, many of whom were in the habit of getting intoxicated when pay-day came. Johansen, and one or two others of his stripe, formed friendships with a few of the worst "bummers" on the road who used to allow their wages to remain in the hands of the contractors for a long time, and then draw it for the purpose of indulging in an extended spree. Along toward the close of April one of these "bummers" aforesaid had something like $250 due him by his employers. He decided to call for his money on the first of May, and, as the road was nearly completed, to quit work altogether and devote all his energies to drinking whiskey, until his funds gave out. Johansen, being on intimate terms with him, learned of his intention, and laid his plans accordingly. The first of May came and the man drew his money. He indulged in drink pretty freely during the day, and toward dark was about two-thirds drunk. He was met by Johansen and a companion, who, knowing that he had over $200 in his pocket, enticed him to a grove about half a mile distant from the railroad track. When they were fully hidden from view among the trees, Johansen seized a club and struck the intoxicated man on the head, knocking him senseless to the ground. He then went through his pockets, appropriated the money, and fled to Chicago, where he has since resided. His accomplice in the robbery went in another direction, but it seems that he did not receive his share of the plunder. One of the laborers with whom Johansen used to associate while working on the railroad, met him on North Clark street the other morning on his way to work, and, knowing of the robbery, had him arrested. The Chief of Police telegraphed to Danville, and received a reply telling him to hold the man until called for. Yesterday the Marshal of the town took him away. By some oversight the name of the man who was robbed was not ascertained. It was stated, however, that he was confined to his bed for several weeks, and narrowly escaped death from the injuries inflicted by the club.

To Merchants, Wholesale Druggists, and Feed Stores.

Wanted, responsible agents for the State of Illinois, to represent the North British Cattle Food Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated nutritious condiment for horses and cattle,—the finest cattle food in the world. Address North British Cattle Food Company, Everett House, Fourth avenue, New York.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

First Day of the Trial of the Indicted Chicago Aldermen at Waukegan—A Witness Refuses to Criminate Himself, and Jim McCauley Escapes Punishment.

The virtuous citizens of Chicago having been found hostile to municipal corruption, and the residents in and about Waukegan utterly indifferent upon the subject, as it were claimed, the four indicted members and ex-members of the Common Council who had applied for a change of venue, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Williams in the Lake County Circuit Court, at Waukegan. They were Aldermen Powell and Busse, and ex-Aldermen Whitaker and McCauley.

The early train leaving Chicago, and at 8 o'clock, took up the indicted gentlemen, except Mr. Whitaker, who, it was alleged, was unable to appear on account of physical prostration. The later train brought up Charles Reed, Esq., State Attorney, and several witnesses.

The case of Alderman Whitaker being called, State's Attorney Reed stated that that gentleman was not in court, nor was he represented. On Saturday last he had received a communication from Mr. Van Arman, the defendant's counsel, asking for a stay of proceedings, and enclosing certificates of the defendant's physical and mental prostration. The certificates set forth that the trial would without doubt permanently injure the health and reason of Mr. Whitaker. Mr. Reed had told the legal gentleman that he could not interfere in the matter; that some one must represent the defendant in court, and that the rest must be left to the mercy of the Court. He complained, also, that three important witnesses in the case, though duly subpœnaed, had not as yet made their appearance, being Dr. C. V. Dyer, J. B. Jennings, and Sanford E. Loring. They were important witnesses in one of the cases against ex-Alderman James McCauley, and he would ask that an attachment issue for them.

The Court so ordered, and the attachments issued.

Mr. Reed further intimated that the case against Alderman George Powell could not be called until Mr. Durham, one of the witnesses, should make his appearance. He had been subpœnaed and instructed to appear to-morrow (to-day). He would, therefore, call up the Weil case against ex-Alderman James McCauley.

The Court declared its willingness to be as indulgent to witnesses as the exigencies of the case would admit, and adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

At the hour named the Court reopened.

The first case taken up was that of ex-Alderman James McCauley, charged with offering to receive a bribe of $5,000 to use his influence in procuring, in his capacity of Alderman, the purchase of a lot owned by Jacob Weil, for school purposes.

The jury was empanelled without much difficulty, the jurors being generally honest farmers of Lake County, who never had heard or read of the case.

State's Attorney Reed appeared for the prosecution, E. F. Runyan, of Chicago, J. L. Williams, and W. S. Searle, of Waukegan, for the defence.

The absence of Messrs. Smith and Storrs on either side, was commented upon as being singular, and full of meaning.

State's Attorney Reed opened the case with a brief explanation to the jury. He disclaimed any personal feeling against the defendants, and expressed his preference for their acquittal in case the testimony should fail; but in case the charges were proven against them, he expected conviction.

The first witness examined was Charles J. Hotchkiss.

Resided in the city of Chicago. Was City Clerk in that city. Had occupied that position over two years. Was still Clerk. Attended the Council meetings generally. Knew the defendant over two years. Had seen him present at the meeting of the Council. He attended the Council meetings in the capacity of Alderman.

Mr. Runyan objected on the ground that this was not the proper way to prove the defendant an Alderman.

The objection was overruled, and the testimony proceeded, General Hotchkiss establishing the official position of the defendant.

Jacob Weil, of Chicago, sworn, deposed that he lived in Chicago twelve years, and was at present in the real estate business. Had been engaged in it four years. Was so engaged at the present time. Had known the defendant two years in Chicago. When he first met the defendant, the latter was in the office of Clarke, Layton & Co. Had known the defendant as an Alderman in 1870.

Mr. Reed. "Did you ever propose to sell property to the city for a school site?"

Mr. Runyan objected, but was overruled.

The witness proceeded. Had made such a proposition in August or September, 1870. The property was on Fourth avenue, between Harrison and Van Buren streets.

Mr. Reed. "How many lots?"

Mr. Runyan objected on the ground that all such propositions were made to the Common Council, through the Board of Education. If made in any other way it was not a proposition.

The Court decided to let the testimony in.

Mr. Reed. "Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. McCauley on the subject?"

Witness. "I refuse to answer that question. It would criminate myself. My lawyer advised me not to answer it."

Mr. Reed. "He's in the hands of the Court, your Honor."

The Court. "He's in the hands of the law, rather. If he were in the hands of the Court, he would be required to answer. Unfortunately, the Court cannot compel him."

Mr. Reed asked how the witness had testified before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Runyan objected.

Mr. Reed contended that by testifying before the Grand Jury, he had forfeited his right to protection on that ground.

The Court decided that under the law, since jurisprudence became jurisprudence, the witness had the right. He regretted that the law had not been changed.

Mr. Reed said he would propose to Mr. Weil to protect him against any prosecutions arising out of the case.

The witness declined.

Mr. Runyan wouldn't have the rights of the defendant bartered in that way.

The witness still refused to testify for that reason.

Mr. Reed. "I'm speechless, if the Court pleases."

The Court. "Am I impowerless."

Mr. Reed. "That's as far as I can go."

The Court instructed the jury to render a verdict of "not guilty," and the verdict was so entered.

Mr. Runyan. "Are you ready for the next case?"

Mr. Reed. "Not to-day."

Mr. Reed continued that it was no use to send for Dr. Dyer with an attachment, as Dyer, he had been informed, was in Washington. He had agreed to telegraph to Mr. Taylor, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, to come up when necessary in the Whitaker case. If Dr. Dyer did not come, Mr. Taylor would not be needed. The Sheriff would have to pay his own expenses, and he would not like to see him out of pocket. He would have to ask a continuance. There were four more cases to be tried, one indictment against Mr. McCauley, with Dr. Dyer as a witness; one against Ald. Busse, in which Owen Dougherty was witness; one against Alderman Powell, in which Mr. Durham was a witness, and the Whitaker case.

The Court left it with Mr. Reed to determine whether he would call up the other cases to-day or not.

Mr. Reed said he had telegraphed witnesses to come up by the 8 o'clock train.

The Court adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

The matter of the attachments was left in the hands of the State's Attorney, who awaited developments by telegraph. Sundry communications having been exchanged over the wires, the Sheriff proceeded to Chicago by the evening train armed with the terrible documents.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

An Irrepressible Forger.

The dishonesty of Charles Letz, son of the well-known foundryman, has caused his relatives a great deal of trouble and expense. He has been arrested several times for forging the names of prominent citizens to notes for money. Mr. Mancel Talcott, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, was among those whose names had been prominently used upon bogus checks and drafts. In every instance the charges against young Letz were withdrawn, upon the settlement of the claim by his friends, and the promise of the delinquent to behave better in the future. His promises, however, are generally broken, when the public ceases to remember his crimes. Yesterday forenoon he was again arrested on the charge of forgery, by Detective Dennis Simmons. This time he appended the signature of Mr. Thomas B. Bryan to a check on the Union National Bank for $60, which was accepted by a State street pawnbroker named Marks. When the latter presented the paper at the bank he was informed that it was worthless in a financial point of view, and he immediately called the attention of the Chief of Police to the matter. Detective Simmons was sent in search of Letz, and he returned with him in a short time. If the relatives of the criminal adhere to the promise made when he was last released from custody, never to interfere with the course of the law in his case again, he will in this instance undoubtedly receive the punishment which he so justly merits.

Vagaries of a Leyden Farm-Hand.

At an early hour yesterday morning Alexander Cech, a German laborer, employed by Ira Scott, a farmer in the town of Leyden, arrived at his employer's house in a state of intoxication. Mr. Scott remonstrated with him about his conduct, using language which only served to raise the man's anger. He seized a hatchet and struck Mr. Scott on the head with the edge of the weapon, causing an exceedingly dangerous wound. Cech then ran out of the house, stole his employer's horse and wagon, and drove to Chicago. The Jefferson police authorities were informed of the affair by the injured man's friends, and an officer was sent in search of Cech. He was arrested on Milwaukee avenue during the forenoon, being still intoxicated, and was taken to the North Branch substation. Sergeant McCauley, who is in charge there, decided to take charge of the horse and wagon, and ordered the Jefferson officer to take his prisoner to the Central Station, and report to the Chief of Police. On the way down Milwaukee avenue the Jeffersonian "peeler," it is alleged, accompanied Cech into a saloon owned by the latter's brother, where his official feelings were so successfully worked upon that he allowed the murderous thief to escape. He was subsequently re-arrested by Sergeant McCauley, and is now in his custody.

Yesterday's Inquests.

Mrs. Coty, the woman who was badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at her residence, No. 92 Newberry avenue, six or seven weeks ago, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Her infant child, it will be remembered, was burned to death by the same explosion. The Coroner held an inquest on the woman's remains yesterday.

An inquest was also held on the body of Mrs. Irene McQuade, at No. 402 Archer avenue, whose death from poison was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. A *post mortem* examination proved that she had not committed suicide, but had taken morphine to alleviate pain. An overdose killed her.

Killed by a Fall.

Oltor Kleis, a plasterer, aged 70 years, was accidentally killed on North avenue, between Franklin and Wieland streets, at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was riding in a wagon with a friend, and was accidently thrown off the seat by the jolting of the vehicle. A heavy wooden box, used for mixing mortar, which was resting on the sides of the wagon, fell upon the old man's head, and killed him instantly. Deceased lived at No. 86 Wieland street, where he leaves a wife and four children.

Everything.

The fair and festival given in aid of St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, continues to draw large crowds each evening to the West Side Rink.

—The ladies of the Western Avenue Baptist Church will give a strawberry and ice-cream festival at the church this evening.

—A concert by Mrs. Phelps' pupils, among whom are several well known West side belles, will be given at Martine's on the 27th.

—The *Journal* editorially alludes to "Sir Richard Boyle," the great Irish hund-rer. Allusion is doubtless had to Sir Boyle Roche.

—A strawberry and ice cream festival, with music, will be given at the Centenary Church, on Monroe street, to-night. All are invited.

—The report of the Commission appointed to condemn the Bigelow Block is completed. It was signed yesterday, and will be filed in the United States District Court to-day.

—The Commencement exercises of the West Chicago Ladies Seminary, will take place this evening, at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets.

—Mr. Guy T. Gould, of the Chicago Post Office Department, announces that he will gratuitously duplicate lost discharges from the United States army or navy, through Ransom Post, G. A. R., of this city.

—Robert Hervey, Esq., will lecture before the Park Avenue Library Association this evening, at the Church on the corner of Park avenue and Robey street, on "The Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott." Appropriate music by the church choir. Admission free.

—John Derr and James Moriarty, alleged confidence operators, were arrested by a Harrison Street Station officer, yesterday, on complaint of Joseph Barton, of Burlington, Iowa. The latter charges them with having endeavored to induce him to purchase a spurious coin known as "spiel marke," which resembles a $20 gold piece in everything but the lettering.

—The Board of Public Works granted permits, yesterday, as follows: H. Lowry, for a three-story and basement stone front, 25x75, at No. 87 Third avenue; L. C. P. Freer, for a four story and basement stone front, 75x90, at the southwest corner of Clark and Monroe streets; D. C. Eddy, for a three-story and basement, brick front, 50x 80, at No. 51 North Clark street.

—A meeting of the South Side Greeley and Brown Committee was held last evening at the Sun office, on Twenty-second street, for consultation. Mr. Sidney Thomas presided. After some informal conversation, a resolution was passed authorizing the Chairman to call a general meeting at an early day.

—The statement printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that a policeman had discovered a hat full of paper on fire in Millard & Decker's store, on East Madison street, proves to be untrue. The fire in question was among some rubbish in a box lying on the sidewalk in front of the store, and not inside the establishment; and was occasioned by some careless smoker throwing a lighted cigar into the box.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Boyle, who lives nowhere in particular, but who has been roaming over the Republic for the last six months in search of her husband, applied to the County Agent, yesterday, for a pass to St. Louis, where her errant spouse is located. Struck with admiration of her perseverance, the C. A. did the handsome thing.

—Mrs. Sarah R. Stone was locked up in the Harrison Street Station, last evening, on complaint of her husband, Jacob L. Stone, who charges her with having attempted to poison him and her children. The parties are Germans, and reside at No. 881 South Clark street.

—John O'Brien was arrested last night by an officer of the Harrison Street Station on the charge of having committed a deadly assault upon Lewis Fuegus, proprietor of a restaurant on State street, near Harrison. The accused was drunk, and quarreled with the *restaurateur* about the amount of a bill. The argument resulted in Fuegus being stabbed with a pocketknife in the arm and leg.

—Mrs. Emma Allen, wife of a travelling salesman for the picture-frame manufactory of J. B. Batchelder, died at No. 142 West Van Buren street, on Sunday evening, from the effects of burns received in lighting a fire with the aid of kerosene oil. The accident occurred on the previous Saturday evening.

—Albert Ackerman, a German Jew, was arrested by Officer Byrne, of the Madison Street Station, last evening, at the instance of John Pfeifer, a marble-cutter, who alleges that he stole a large quantity of jewelry in Toledo, a short time since. As the policeman approached him, Ackerman, suspecting his business, ran away, but was captured after a long chase. His attempt to escape serves to strengthen the suspicion under which he rests.

—St. Louis papers of the 9th inst. contain accounts of the shooting of Charles Lieckseuring, late proprietor of the Churchill Hotel in that city, by Benjamin F. Burroughs, present proprietor, who formerly resided in Chicago. The affray occurred last Saturday afternoon, and was the result of complications growing out of the purchase of the hotel by Burroughs. The wounded man is in a fair way to recover, and his assailant is under arrest.

—Some days ago a man named Henry Day was arrested on suspicion of having stolen a waterproof cloak. His case has been continued several times by Justice Banyon in the hope that the owner of the property, if it was stolen, would call at the Harrison Street Station and claim it. The cloak still remains there, and Day continues to occupy a cell. Any person who has lost such a garment should call and examine it, and allow the suspected man to be discharged or sent up for trial.

—The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons met last evening at the Orphan Asylum, Dr. Trimble in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Drs. D. D. Hayes and P. S. Hayes were elected members. Some alterations in the bye-laws were adopted. Drs. S. C. Blake, J. Ramsey Flood, W. L. Boyd, and Henry C. Lee were proposed as members. It was decided to form sections of three members each on Surgery, General Practice, Obstetrics, and Pathology, who should report every month on anything new that turned up in these departments. After the reading of some medical papers, the meeting adjourned.

—A young girl of prepossessing appearance, named Annie Gentges, was taken out of a disreputable house on Fourth avenue, by a Central Station detective, yesterday afternoon, and brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police, where she was met by her stepmother, Mrs. Catherine Steintz, a resident on DeKoven street. Every inducement was held out to her to return to her home, which she abandoned some time before the fire, and lead a virtuous life. She absolutely refused to do so, alleging that she had been badly treated by her relatives while she lived with them. Mrs. Steintz accompanied the wayward girl to the LaSalle street entrance of the City Hall, and there sorrowfully bade her good-bye forever.

THE LAW COURTS.

A General Clearing Up of Old Business—New Suits Instituted—Judge Jameson Going to Colorado.

The Courts were in admirable running order yesterday. Each branch of each court concluded some trial which had been on from a week to one day previous.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, one of the James Baxter insurance cases was given to the jury. At about 11 o'clock the jury was out when the Court adjourned. There was also tried the case of Harvey R. Henry against Jesse Adams, which had its day of interest when it was pending in the Circuit of the State, on the motion to dissolve the injunction which temporarily stayed its prosecution. It is an action of assumpsit, to recover $2,100 which the plaintiff avers was paid by Henry on a compromise of an over draft of their copartnership bank account. The jury is out in this case also.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Joseph Rogers and a jury are endeavoring to settle a controversy between a Mr. Sutton and the United States Brick Making Company. The amount involved is $297.

Judge Booth tried a case between Simon & Smith as plaintiffs, and Josiah H. Bissell, defendant. This was an action for money had and received. The case, by the evidence, showed that, on the 23d day of September, 1871, the plaintiffs procured policies of insurance from the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the Putnam, of New York, paid up for five years, on stock in trade $5,000. The premium on these policies amounted to $150. The defendant Bissell was their agent in the negotiation of the policies, as well as their attorney. They subscribed a judgment note for $350, and placed it in his hands, authorizing him to apply the proceeds ($250) in the payment of their indebtedness to him, and the balance (150) in payment of the premium on the policies. He negotiated the note, and received the sum of its face. Before the fire the Company's agent applied to Bissell, as agent of the insured, for payment, which not being made, Smith, his client, after the fire, demanded a return of the trust fund. He declined to pay, on the ground that he was liable to the companies as well as that the Merchants' Insurance Company owed him upon a policy he had in the company covering property he had lost. The question went to the jury on his liability to the Insurance Companies. The jury awarded plaintiffs $250, the amount of their claim.

Chief Justice Williams was at Waukegan; Judge Sue was still trying the case of John Heck against the Andes Insurance Company, and Judge Farwell presiding in the Chancery Branch, had no business of popular moment before him.

A capias was sued out that one William M. Simpson may give special bail in an action for fraud. The plaintiff is John D. Thayer, who swears to an indebtedness of $5,000, stating that on the first day of April last, Simpson professed to him to own a stock of groceries at No. 137 South Halsted street, free of incumbrances, and having advertised for a partner, plaintiff was induced by defendant's false representations to invest $1,000 cash in the business. When Thayer went to take possession, under the agreement, he found his new associate gone, the premises locked up, and the contents mortgaged to their full value.

A bill was filed by Eugene B. Payne, to set aside a deed to Thomas T. Weirman, of March 29th last, and the compel Joseph Gibbons, his grantor, to specifically perform his contract to sell the south half of the southeast quarter of the north half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, 38 N. R. 14 East, agreed to be sold for $1,566.62, and deeded before the 1st of January last.

A petition was filed by Bridget Drury, as guardian of Michael Drury, son of the late Daniel Drury, who died in 1868, to sell his real estate. The bill states that the property is described. If it be so it is by six blank lines. The attorney in the case appears as a considerable creditor.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Field, Leiter & Co. against Dennis M. and Edward E. Seviney (Seviney Bros.), the demand being for $2,000.

For an alleged breach of covenant, Franklin H. Brown brings suit against Thaddeus H. Walker, claiming $25,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Chief Justice Porter was still upon the old case of last week. Judge Gary is upon the criminal term, and Judge Jameson is prohibited by physicians from doing aught that requires mental labor. It is understood that Judge Jameson, under advice of medical gentlemen, will take leave of absence to Colorado for a month, at least.

A petition for partition was filed by Patrick McNamara against Michael Graham and others. The property consists of Lots 4 and 5, in Circuit Courts Subdivision of the south half of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 31 Original Town, on Randolph street; also Lots 7 and 8 in Block 3, Bickerdike's Addition; Lots 91 and 92 Cossitt's Addition. The defendants are heirs of the late John L. Graham.

An action of debt was commenced by Sexton & Smith of New York against Jesse Powers. The debt is laid at $2,020.40 and the damages at $3,000.

An action on the case was commenced by Samuel Hill against Allen C. Story, Homer B. Galpin, Benjamin F. Sitts, and Edward Lenderman, in which the damages are laid at $15,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

This Court was only in session to bail, upon proper sureties, and prevent Justices from receiving straw bail if they should be so inclined to do.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Great International Four-Oared Race Won by the London Rowing Club—The Most Remarkable Base Ball Match On Record—The Turf.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

FIRST DESPATCH.

LONDON, June 10.—The weather this morning is stormy, and possibly the race between the London and the Atalanta crews may not take place to-day, as the Americans have stipulated for a postponement should the storm be heavy at the hour for the contest. W. W. Webster, Vice President of the Atalanta Boat Club, has been chosen Umpire on the part of the American crew, and Playford in behalf of the London crew. R. Lester, of the Oxford Rowing Club, has been chosen referee. The English crew will row bareheaded, in a uniform of white Jersey flannel. The American rowing colors are crimson, with crimson jockey caps. Odds of three to one against the American crew are freely given this morning. Flags are flying all over the city, and everything bears the appearance of a holiday occasion.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LONDON, June 10—3:30 p. m.—The weather is now clear and pleasant. Preparations for the race are now being made. The storm this morning was accompanied with sharp lightning. There was some loss of life from it, and in the western part of England snow fell. Numbers of steamers, heavily freighted with passengers, are arriving at Putney and Hammersmith. Spectators are taking their position on the banks of the Thames. The American steamer, which has on board friends of the Atalanta crew, and which will accompany the contestants, is gaily decorated with flags, and has on board the band of the Coldstream Guards. Almost all the brokers have gone to see the race. Many American flags are flying.

THIRD DESPATCH.

LONDON, June 10, 5 p. m.—There is some hitch in the arrangements for the race, and both crews have boarded the umpire boat.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

LONDON, June 10, 5:02 p. m.—The race has not yet taken place. A change has been made in the arrangements. The race will be rowed down stream from Mortlake to Putney, instead of from Putney to Mortlake.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

LONDON, June 10—Evening.—The circumstances under which the Atalanta crew entered the race to-day were most unfavorable. At first it was thought the mates would have to be postponed, owing to the stormy weather. As the sky cleared up, it was decided that the race should be rowed, although the water was rough and lumpy, and the tide was running very strong. Further delay was caused by a change in the direction of the race, which was made at the last moment. This having been agreed to, both crews went on board a steamer, and, with their boats, were taken to the other end of the course at Mortlake. On arriving there, further time was taken for making the arrangements rendered necessary by the reversal of the route, and it was after 6 o'clock when the Londoners and New Yorkers stripped and entered their respective boats. The thousands of spectators waited with patience and good humor while the preparations were making, and as the boats shot out from the shore, at 6:30 p. m., to take up their positions, there was a great shout of joy and relief, which was taken up and carried along on both banks of the river, from Mortlake to Putney. The Atalanta won the toss, and elected to row on the sunny side. The gun for the start was fired at 6:22. The English crew took the water brilliantly, in the first 200 yards they got a length ahead, and edging to the Surrey side, took the Atalantas' water. At Barnet Bridge, just around the curve, the Londoners had increased the gap to a length and a half. From this point the Americans made a series of desperate spurts, and slightly improved their position, drawing up to the London boat, but the tremendous efforts told on the men, and they soon began to show signs of exhaustion. On reaching the Water Works, opposite Chiswick Wall, their distress was evident, and their force relaxed. Their case was hopeless. The race was already won. The Englishmen gained rapidly while going through Corney Reach, and shot under the Hammersmith Bridge twenty lengths ahead. They continued to row on steadily with ease, increasing their speed at every stroke. The Americans kept on with great pluck, but signs of increasing exhaustion were plain. Up to Hammersmith Bridge the course had been kept perfectly clear, but beyond that point row boats hampered the Atalantas, one hitting their shell hard, and compelling the crew to come to a complete stop. But these accidents had nothing to do with the result of the race, which was a foregone conclusion from the start. Coming round Craven Point, and heading for the Aqueduct Bridge at Putney, the Londoners walked away from their opponents, and arrived at the bridge, crossing the line at 6:50. The dense masses of spectators on the bridge and river made a great roar when the Londoners reached the end of the course. The Americans, in spite of the accidents and stops, pulled to the bitter end, and were heartily cheered as they stepped out of their boat greatly exhausted. Extra editions of journals published this evening put the time of the winners at 21 minutes 16 seconds, over a course of 4 miles and 3 furlongs. The bulletins, everywhere posted, were surrounded by knots of people, whose comments on the result of the race were merry and sometimes contemptuous. Vast crowds are returning to the city. They are very jubilant over the victory.

THE CREWS.

The following are the names and approximate weights of the rival crews:

LONDON ROWING CLUB.

Name.	lbs.
1. John R. Close	164
2. F. S. Gulston	164
3. A. de L. Long	164
W. Stout (stroke)	174
Total weight	776

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

Name.	lbs.
1. E. Smith	140
2. A. Handy	138
3. T. Van Raden	140
Russell Withers (stroke)	150
Total weight	578

THE WINNERS.

The London crew is composed of veteran oarsmen and scullers. Messrs. Gulston, Long, and Stout rowed in the winning crew for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, at Henley, in 1868 and 1869, and Messrs. Gulston and Long were members of the London Rowing Club four that carried off the same trophy in 1870. Mr. Close, who is a comparatively recent acquisition to the London Rowing Club, rowed in the victorious Cambridge eight against Oxford in 1871 and 1872, and also won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1870. Mr. Stout also won the "Diamonds" in 1868, and the Wingfield Sculls, with which is associated the amateur championship of the Thames, in the same year, while Mr. Long, though unsuccessful on more than one occasion for the "Diamonds," was credited with the Wingfield two years in succession, but had to succumb last year, after a good race, to Mr. W. Fawcus, of the Tynemouth Rowing Club. In addition to the above performances, Messrs. Stout and Long won the silver goblets for pair oars at Henley in 1869, and Messrs. Gulston and Long accomplished the same feat last year.

THE TURF.

RACES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The spring meeting at Indianapolis for trotting horses commences to-morrow. One hundred horses are now on the ground, and there are fifty-three entries of the finest horses in the country, among which are the celebrated Tennessee: Mowhawk, Jr., Red Cloud, Pilot Temple, Queen of the West, Lotta, Morrissey, Billy Harkins, Rattler, Bodine, Barney of New Orleans, Advise, Aragon, Kentucky Girl, George Leonard, Ella Davis, Gentle Annie, Ida May, Bay John, Josephine Miles, Cladville, Glendare, and many others.

THE BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 10.—The Beacon Park races were resumed to-day. The race for 2:30 horses was won by Tom Keller, in 2:33, 2:33, 2:33, 2:34½. Frank Palmer won the first heat.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS VS. BOSTONS—A CLOSELY-CONTESTED GAME.

NEW YORK, June 10.—One of the most closely contested and exciting games of base ball ever played here took place to-day, on the Union Grounds, between the Bostons and Mutuals. Eleven innings were required to decide the game. The following is the score by

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mutual	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Ætnas will play the Athletics to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, at the new park, and will hold a meeting in the evening for the transaction of important business.

—The games of base-ball between the Fleur-de-Lis and Cricket Croquet Clubs, which was postponed last Thursday, will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

—A despatch was received from Atwater, yesterday, declining to join the Ætnas of this city. The first game with the Clevelands probably prejudiced him against the "Green Stockings."

—An important meeting of the Liberty Base Ball Club will be held at their rooms, corner of Lake and Leavitt streets, this evening. Every member is desired to be in attendance.

—The Page Bro. leather nine defeated the Field & Leiter retail nine yesterday by a score of 14 to 7.

—The Keystones defeated the Stars yesterday by a score of 24 to 16.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The sensational play, "Man and Wife," excellently put upon the stage, and having Mr. Frank Mayo in the leading *role*, was played at the Academy of Music last night. The cast was generally good. Miss Dennis played the strongly-marked character of *Ann Sylvester* with considerable energy and effect; and Miss Annie Campion, elegantly attired, assumed the more agreeable *role* of *Blanche Lundy* with feeling and vivacity. The remainder of the cast has already been given in our columns. The story, like all those from the pen of Wilkie Collins, abounds in incident, which a stage performance can but briefly suggest. In a novel, moreover, the wickedness in the bad character is often develops slowly, while upon the stage your good man, with the seed of evil in him, becomes a villain, without any flourish of trumpets, as it were, in a flash of thought. For these reasons the proper assumption of a part like *Geoffrey Delamayn* is always difficult, and always satisfactory to the acute observer. Mr. Mayo, however, in giving it, sustained the reputation he has already achieved as an excellent actor. If he had raised the devil nobleman he was representing a step above a New York fireman in the earlier scenes he would not have committed an unpardonable error, nor violated the conceptions of the author of "Man and Wife." The infusion of intellect into the closing scenes, which were well enacted, redeemed the slightly unpleasant impressions produced by the first. As we have already said, the last was better than the average, and the performance proved satisfactory to the large and intelligent audience in attendance. A more detailed criticism is deferred until another time.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Wyndham Company are playing this week Tom Taylor's bright new comedy "Rock Ahead," and the musical sketch of the French, Frenchy, entitled the "Debutante." The bill is a good one, a fact which it is hardly necessary to state, as the managers of this troupe never ask the suffrages of the public for anything that will not pass muster. The first piece, although excellent, and having many telling humorous points lacks body, and can hardly be said to be equal to those of Mr. Taylor's productions which are more familiar, and have already won the world's favor. The mimic stage is limited, being only a ship's deck, and a small desert island in some unknown sea, upon which the wandering bark is wrecked. The points of humor turn upon a few tortuous love passages, a jealous wife, and a weak, whimpering husband, who is mistaken for a criminal. None of the actors have much opportunity for individual distinction, but the general effect is highly amusing and excellent. The more effective characters are taken by Farrell, Ryan, Miss Rignold, and Mrs. Wilkins. Ryan's impersonation is well done, but slightly suggests *Old Ecclus*. The part of Mrs. Wilkins is a little too strongly drawn a charge to which the lady seldom lays herself liable. Miss Rignold is very graceful, and Farrell has the mastery of his part which is common to him. The "Debutante" is rather pronounced in character, but was received last evening with shouts of applause. It will continue to grow in favor, as repetition gives it greater smoothness in the rendition, and the public become better acquainted with its merits. The scenic appointments of the first piece upon the programme were prepared with great care, and due regard to the proprieties of time and place.

NIXON'S HIPPODROME.

Nixon's Hippodrome continues to find great favor with the public, and is well patronized both afternoon and evening. The programme of this week embodies several new and pleasing, not to say startling, features. Among them are "Ling Look, the Egyptian Fire King," who, besides partaking of a highly exhilarating diet of fire, performs several other feats not comprehensible by the ordinary observer, and which have been hitherto confined pretty closely to Eastern nations. The performer in question is a man of fine physique, of foreign air and dress, who with a few simple appliances does some very startling things. First, he swallows several eggs in succession, shows his mouth empty to the audience, and with a slight motion of the chest throws them up again unbroken. Then he takes a long, smooth blade, with rounded point, evidently of steel, and forces it to the hilt straight down his throat. After drawing it out he again inserts it, and balances upon the visible end a twelve-pound cannon ball. After another withdrawal and insertion, he fires a small shot-gun into the air, the butt resting upon the handle. The audience is permitted to inspect all the articles used. The fire trick, if trick it can be called, is even more curious. From a brazier of flaming charcoal, placed on a table before him by his assistants, he takes several coals in succession, and eats them with much gusto, the same having been inspected by the audience. After three or four minutes have elapsed he fans himself vigorously, and sparks issue from his vocal aperture in showers. After this the sorcerer draws out in order ribbons, flowers, a long taper, and other articles, and winds up with an explosion similar to that of a rocket. The whole of his performances are contrary to received laws of nature, as far as can be elicited, and are regarded by the audience with mingled feelings of wonder and awe.

LINDA GILBERT'S CONCERT.

Miss Linda Gilbert, whose efforts in the cause of humanity have been long known and highly appreciated, lectures, this evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. Miss Gilbert is better known to the people of Chicago as a philanthropist than as a lecturer, but her success upon the platform, wherever she has appeared, has been marked and decisive, and has won the warmest commendation from the critics. To make the evening more agreeable, a concert of home talent has been organized under the management of Mr. Steiner, which will include some of the best home talent in Chicago. Miss Hastreiter is the most attractive card offered. She will be assisted by Professor Geary, with a tenor solo, and a comic song, by Mr. Tilden, basso, and Mr. Clarke Reynolds, pianist. The programme selected is a pleasing *melange* from Gottschalk, Arditi, Gulgliemo, and others. The proceeds of the concert will be worthily applied to the restoration of the County Library, destroyed in the great fire. A large number of tickets has been sold, and the entertainment promises to be a brilliant success, both as regards audience and receipts.

THE FOUNDLING'S HOME BENEFIT.

The ladies of the Union Aid Society of the Chicago Foundling's Home have prepared, for the benefit of that deserving institution, an entertainment, consisting of music, strawberries, readings, ice cream, songs, lemonade and recitations. It will be given this evening in the First Congregational Church, at the corner of Ann and West Washington streets. The programme includes some choice selections of music, which will be rendered by Professor Gill, Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Mrs. General Stiles, and other distinguished amateur vocalists. Prof. Bliss will be the master of ceremonies, and Miss Perkins will give some choice readings. Those who wish to enjoy the double luxury of a fine entertainment, and aiding a most deserving charity, cannot do better than by patronizing this festival.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

A Boy Killed by Being Run Over by a Street Car—Frightful Runaway and Collision of Vehicles—Two Men Seriously, if not Fatally, Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon a boy, named Edward McGann, residing at No. 37 Hope street, while attempting to jump on the front platform of a Blue Island avenue car, which was moving at moderate speed, near the corner of Adams and Halsted streets, missed his footing on the step, and fell across the rail. The wheels on one side of the car rolled over both of his thighs, breaking the bones and mangling the flesh in a terrible manner. It is said by those who witnessed the shocking accident that the utmost exertion on the part of the driver and conductor would have failed to stop the car in time to save the boy. The victim of the accident was carried home as quickly as possible, and attended by surgeons. Their skill, however, was ineffectual to afford him any relief, and he died in great agony at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, while Mr. William Bogie was driving a double team toward his home, at the corner of Fifty-first and Arnold streets, his horses took fright on State street, near Thirty-fifth, and dashed off at a fearful gait. There were several vehicles ahead, and, the roadway not being very good, it was with great difficulty that Mr. Bogie kept his wild animals out of their way and out of the deep ditches on either side of the street, which was rapidly narrowing down to a width that would scarcely admit of the passage of two teams abreast. A scavenger wagon was jogging slowly along over the narrowest portion of the street as Mr. Bogie's affrighted team went thundering along toward the same spot. Mr. Bogie shouted to the driver to clear the track by driving into the ditch. The scavenger saw the danger himself, and used every exertion to urge his sluggish horses down the slight decline at the side of the track. The animals' movements, however, were not quick enough to avert a collision, and Bogie's heavy wagon crashed against the scavenger cart with such force that both vehicles were upset, and the occupants, as a matter of course, thrown for some distance. Each alighted on his head, and was rendered insensible by the fall. They were picked up, and taken in a wagon to the drug store of Bodmann & Hesselbach, No. 1591 State street, where Dr. Pitcher examined them. He found that both had sustained concussion of the brain, and that Mr. Bogie's right collar bone had been dislocated. Owing to the insensibility of the men, he was unable to ascertain positively if they had been injured internally, but he fears the worst in that particular. Mr. Bogie was taken to the residence of a daughter near the drug store. The name of the driver of the scavenger wagon is Joseph Smith. He was kept at the drug store, as the location of his home could not be learned. After the men had been removed to the drug store a German laboring man, while passing the scene of the disaster, found Mr. Bogie's pocket-book, containing a large sum of money and valuable papers. He inquired for the whereabouts of the owner, and left the property in charge of one of the attendants. Such an exhibition of honesty is a rare occurrence in this locality.

ANOTHER SMASHUP.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon two horses attached to a brick wagon ran away at the corner of Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street, during the absence of the driver. In their course they collided with the buggy of Frank Schroeinfurth and ran into a street car. The vehicles were badly damaged, but Mr. Schroeinfurth escaped without injury.

Liberal Meeting at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A meeting was held here to-day to nominate delegates to the County Convention. It was called by the Democratic Liberal Republicans, and a more unanimous meeting I never saw. The Democrats of the *Times* order tried to break up the meeting. A Mr. Casey proposed that the Democrats, Republicans, and Liberal Republicans, should be separated, and vote accordingly; but the attempt was met with such a shower of ridicule and disapprobation that the previous motion was carried unanimously. And this is the way in which every attempt at separation will be met. There is but one feeling with Democrats and Republicans, and that is the Cincinnati platform and nominations.

Yours respectfully, AN OBSERVER.

Accept the Battle.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY J. F. CLARK.

Gladly we throw to our proud foes the gauntlet,
And pick up the gage that in anger they hurl;
We'll bear to the front the proud banner of freemen,—
With Greeley to lead us, its folds we'll ne'er furl.

Behold how they fight again all the old battles,
And try to breathe life into things long since dead!
The People ain't sleeping, as they will discover,
And, by party dictation, no more will be led.

With shout and acclaim, they're trying to cover
The anger they feel that the honest and true
Have shown to the world the depth of corruption
That to their duplicity plainly is due.

"All things to all men," is the motto they're bearing,—
In nothing they speak like the honest and brave;
They seek but to rule in order to plunder;
We'll charge with our legions, and find them a grave.

—The neatest thing in the suicidal line is to fill your mouth with gunpowder, and then chew upon percussion caps until the explosion comes. The kind of man who tries this never spoils the adjacent furniture with brains, for obvious reasons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc. for sale at Strehl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton.

No head with a brain in it that has ever witnessed the operation of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, on harsh, dry, weak, or thin hair, can doubt for one moment its regenerating properties. It literally compels the hair to grow, and beautifies, while it strengthens the fibrous mass.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company.—Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1871.—Elgin Watch Company, Gents: I am a civil and topographical engineer, have been in the employ of the Government for the past two seasons, making reconnoissances and explorations of the "Western wilds." In determining altitude and longitude, you are undoubtedly aware of the value of fractions of seconds. The U. S. Engineers' Bureau furnished us, among other instruments, three chronometers, two ship and one English pocket chronometer (said to have cost $400 in London). From solar and stellar observations we determine time almost daily; the rate of one of the ship chronometers keeping sidereal time was very uniform and satisfactory, while that of the other two were surpassed by one of your Raymond movements in ordinary silver case. Our reliable chronometer was made by Bond of Boston. I mention this because I have feeling of pride in American manufactures. S. H. KING.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS

From the Hippotheatron Iron Buildings, Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, New York City.

L. B. LENT ....Director

West Side. Four Days.

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

It should be distinctly understood that this establishment is

The Only First-Class Circus

In America permanently established in a large city, conducted in Metropolitan style, and which has acquired a Metropolitan reputation. No Circus can produce FIVE SUCH ARTISTS as

MR. CHARLES W. FISH,

Without exception the best Bareback, Somerset, Pirouette and Hurdle Rider who has ever lived.

MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,

Beyond all question the most daring and accomplished Lady Rider living, in her wondrous flights from a BAREBACK STEED.

MR. WILLIAM DUTTON,

The finest formed and most graceful horseman in the universe.

LE PETITE FRANKY,

The smallest and handsomest little Rider in the world, on his Fairy Ponies. The great

JOHN HENRY COOKE,

The Champion Horseman, who is justly distinguished as the embodiment of skill, intrepidity and manly grace, whether in his wondrous Juggling Feats on a single horse, or his magnificent act on

SIX BAREBACK HORSES.

Thus presenting the

FIVE BEST RIDERS IN AMERICA!

The Greatest Force of Daring Riders, Accomplished Acrobats, Classic Gymnasts, Equilibrists, Muscular Contortionists, Posture Masters, Tumblers, Leapers, and Pantomimists ever brought together in this country, and involving A GREATER EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES than is incurred by any FIVE travelling companies, and embracing

MORE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS

than can be found in any FOUR CIRCUSES in the world. One of the great features of the New York Circus is

A NOVEL INNOVATION will be made in terminating the Arenic Performance by substituting, in place of the ordinary final acts, the highly sensational Legendary Spectacle of

Jack the Giant Killer.

Prof. Chas. Beswold's Brass & Reed Band,

which is THREE TIMES AS LARGE as any Band ever attached to any other Circus, and will parade the streets about 10 a. m., in the LARGEST, MOST MASSIVE and ELABORATELY CARVED and DECORATED

GOLDEN CHARIOT

ever constructed, and drawn by the Handsomest Team of TWENTY-FOUR HORSES that the world can produce. This Leviathan Golden Chariot was constructed expressly for this MONSTER MUSICAL ORGANIZATION, and is the only Chariot in the world spacious enough to contain this

MAMMOTH BAND.

The uniform of this Band is gorgeous beyond description. The Golden Chariot will be followed by a TEAM OF TWELVE FAIRY PONIES!

The Smallest and Prettiest in the World.

The LARGEST and best constructed Circus Tent, with MORE AND BETTER SEATING CAPACITY than any Circus Tent in America, and will be

Brilliantly Illuminated With Gas.

CHALLENGE!

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD:

$10,000

That the New York Circus is the

Best Circus in the World.

The New York Circus will visit the principal cities of WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS and MISSOURI in June and July.

WEST SIDE, FOUR DAYS,

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

Now Open,

ON THE

SOUTH SIDE!

NEAR

State and 22d-sts.

FOREPAUGH'S

GIGANTIC

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,

Performing Animal Show

AND

EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION.

LAST TWO DAYS!

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

JUNE 11 AND 12.

Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets, for sale at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and at W. M. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second st. and Wabash-av. Procession Monday and Wednesday. State-st. cars pass the grounds every two minutes, and Twenty-second st. stages go within one block of the lot.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity,

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Miss Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle	25c
Dress Circle Chairs	50c
Reserved Chairs	75c

Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

LECTURE,

By MISS LINDA GILBERT, the champion of Prison Reform, on her experience in the great work to which she has devoted her life, and a

CONCERT,

By Miss Lena Hastreiter, soprano; Mr. Gustavus Geary, tenor; Mr. B. F. Tilden, basso; Mr. Clarke Reynolds, pianist, TO-NIGHT, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Ticket offices—Horton's 637 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; Strehl's, 50 West Madison, and Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for six days and two matinees, with the Popular Tragedian,

Mr. FRANK MAYO,

Who will make his first appearance this season in the exceedingly popular drama, MAN AND WIFE, the exclusive property of Mr. Mayo, and played by him in the principal cities of America over 500 times, with the most flattering success. The work has been prepared for the stage by Mr. Frank Mayo, and the drama retains all the power and fascinating interest peculiar to the original story. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Man and Wife was acted over 100 nights, and at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and at two establishments in Boston, it proved the most successful production of the season. It will be produced with new scenery, fitting appointments, and a cast of unsurpassed excellence.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The Greatest Minstrel Combination in America. JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories.

CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music.

Komik Trio Obeying Orders.

Partners for Life.

Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel J. H. WOOD..................Proprietor.

Monday, June 10, and during the week,

ROCK AHEAD!

With new scenery, and

THE DEBUTANTE.

THE LANCERS ARE COMING.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM

FESTIVAL AND GENERAL SOCIABLE

At CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, Monroe-st. near Morgan, TUESDAY EVE., June 11.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.,

We shall sell at auction a nice

Line of assorted Parasols, Line of assorted Flowers, Line of assorted Fancy Soaps, Notions, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS,

Wednesday, June 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,

Will be a CLEARING OUT SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Catalogues and goods now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER,

Dry Goods and Clothing,

At Auction, at 148 Michigan-av.,

On Wednesday Morning, June 12,

AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK.

Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Linen Towels, Notions, and Straw Goods. Also a Splendid Line of CARPETS and BOOTS and SHOES.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Of 384 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the n e ¼ of Hitt's Subdivision of s e ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C., R. I. & Pacific, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 15c.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,

336 Wabash-av.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 1685 Indiana-av., on Wednesday, June 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the groceries, stock, and fixtures in said store. The groceries comprise a choice assortment of teas, coffees, sugars, canned fruits, &c. Also, a good assortment of glassware, &c.

By order of mortgagees.

June 10, 1872. LEWIS BARTELS, Constable.

FURNITURE.

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Furniture Company

Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

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Large Stock!

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330 Wabash-av, and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	June 19	Algeria	June 22
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And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets on favorably reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

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ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage fare, $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 124 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 54 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HABOIS, Agent, 11 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 11 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

Season, 1872—On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

PROPOSALS.

STATE BINDING.

Advertisement for Proposals for Binding the Laws, Journals, and Reports of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872, until 12 o'clock m. of said day, proposals will be received by this department for folding, stitching, and binding the laws, journals, reports, bills, and other documents of every description of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law. And said proposal must specify in detail the price bid for each kind of work, viz:

For binding the laws, journals and reports, with leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, and covering the sides with blue paper.

For folding, stitching and covering with paper covers with the title page printed thereon, bills and the reports of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of bills.

All of said work to be done in accordance with law.

Said proposals to be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. on the said 20th day of June, 1872, and the contract duly awarded.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.

President Grant and Senator Wilson Notified of Their Nomination at Philadelphia.

The President's Letter and the Senator's Speech of Acceptance.

First Liberal Republican Meeting of the Campaign in Baltimore.

Alabama Democratic Conventions Indorse the Cincinnati Ticket.

The Philadelphia Nominees Officially Notified—The President's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Pursuant to notice, Judge Settle, of North Carolina, President of the National Republican Convention, and the Vice Presidents for the several States and Territories, met at the Ebbitt House, at noon to-day, to take action in regard to officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nominations at Philadelphia. Judge Settle and most of the Vice Presidents were present. An arrangement had been previously made with the President to meet him at 8 o'clock this evening, but as many of the gentlemen residing in distant States desired to take the evening train for home, Judge Settle and several of the Vice Presidents waited on the President at the Capitol and requested that he would fix an earlier hour. He accordingly fixed 1 o'clock p. m., and at that hour was at the White House awaiting the arrival of the officers of the Convention. The latter arrived at about 1:30 p. m., and were shown into the President's private office. The President came in a moment later, when each of the delegates were introduced by Judge Settle. After the ceremony of introduction had been performed, Judge Settle said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you to perform a very agreeable duty. We are here to officially inform you of your unanimous nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention assembled in Philadelphia on the 6th inst. Beyond this I do not know that we have anything to say. Here Judge Settle handed the President the letter formally notifying him of his nomination.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN: I am not now ready to respond to your letter, but will take early opportunity to do so in writing.

Judge Little. Yes, sir; your answer, I presume, should be addressed to me?

Mr. Storrs, of Ill. I wish the President of the Convention would tell President Grant what a superb Convention we had. I have never seen anything to equal it.

Judge Settle. I confess I am unequal to the task, and, consequently, must decline. Suppose you do it.

The President. That is a speech to which I could appropriately respond. It is short and to the point [This sally of the President occasioned general merriment.]

Judge Settle. I am quite sure I should fail if I attempted anything like a description of the Convention. It cannot be described. The enthusiasm, the unanimity, the solid vote of every State, cannot be adequately described even in public prints. The President must himself have been present to fully appreciate the Convention. What we now want to do, especially, is to tell the President what we intend to do in November.

Paul Strabach. Mr. President: As a Vice President of the National Convention, and as a representative of the Germans of America, I pledge Alabama for you in November, with a handsome majority, as in 1868, and an overwhelming vote of the 800,000 German voters in the United States.

The President. It is certainly gratifying for me to learn that, after holding office for three years, never having before held a political office, and never having been a candidate for nomination, I have been indorsed by my former supporters. This is something I cannot forget. I am, of course, very grateful.

General Sol. E. Meredith said: The nomination of President Grant is unprecedented in the history of the United States. In the Philadelphia Convention every Congressional District was represented, and every delegate cast his vote for you. Mr. President, I have been present at other Republican Conventions. I was present when you, Mr. President, were first nominated, and I can say unhesitatingly that I never before saw such spontaneous unanimity as was exhibited at Philadelphia. It is very flattering to you, sir; and now let me say for Indiana that she will give you fifteen Electoral votes. I will not say anything about the precise majority, but I am sure of fifteen Electoral votes.

The President. At any rate, don't let your people vote but once. [Laughter.]

General Meredith. No. We propose to give you the State by a handsome majority by allowing each voter to vote once only.

B. F. Conley, the Georgia Vice President. We will do the best we can for you.

The President. That is as much as Georgia can do. [Laughter.]

General Jno. F. Benjamin, of Missouri. You know as well as I do, Mr. President, that disaffection has existed in the ranks of the Republican party in Missouri. But let me assure you that the disaffection is very slight. We propose to do now as we did in 1868, and will do our duty at the polls.

Governor Fairchild, on behalf of Wisconsin, pledged the President a handsome majority, as did the Vice President from Michigan, and Cass. J. Melord, colored, of Virginia. The latter put down Virginia for 20,000 for Grant.

A. D. Norton, Texas, said if Greeley should be endorsed at Baltimore, Texas will give you her electoral vote. Every loyal man will support you, inasmuch as they have already surrendered to you.

Wm. H. Wisner, of Tennessee. I promise you, Mr. President, that we will make a gallant fight in Tennessee. There are a good many of the Southern Democracy in my State who, if they are called upon to give up their organization to Greeley and Brown, would prefer to surrender to you, as they did in 1865.

The delegation then took their leave and proceeded to the Capitol to wait on Senator Wilson. They met him in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Judge Settle, addressing Senator Wilson, said he had a very grateful duty to perform under the instructions of the Philadelphia National Convention, and handed him the letter informing him of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, and added that he was sure he could not, even if he attempted, give an idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed at the Convention.

Senator Wilson made the following impromptu reply:

I will in a day or two give you an answer in writing to this communication. I take this occasion, however, to thank you of the members of the Convention you represent for this manifestation of confidence. As I had not asked nor wrote to any member of the Convention to give me a vote I am all the more grateful for their generous support. I am gratified, too, for the friendly tone of the Republican press of the country. For thirty-six years in public life and in private life I have striven to maintain the distinguishing ideas of the Republican party—the freedom and equality of all men. I have striven ever to be true to my country and to the rights of our common humanity, to know no sectional interest, nor race, nor color. In the future as in the past, I shall unfalteringly adhere to these principles which are the convictions of my judgment, heart and conscience. I am clearly of opinion that the great soldier who rendered such illustrious service to the country in the great civil war will be re-elected President of the United States. His humanity to the vanquished, his firmness to vindicate the rights of the humble and defenceless; his devotion to the leading ideas of the Republican party cannot be questioned. I esteem it a high honor to be associated with him in the coming contest. While I am grateful to the friends who gave such generous support, I honor those who adhered with such devotion to Colfax. We have been personal and political friends for nearly 20 years, and it is a source of profound satisfaction to me that our personal relations have not been disturbed by the recent contest. While I shall never cease to feel grateful to the friends who honored me by their support, I shall ever entertain a sincere respect for those who deemed it to be their duty to give their support to others. I hope we shall all strive to win to our support every honest and patriotic man in the country, every man true to the rights of humanity, every man who would elevate the condition of the toiling millions, and have our country become a great Christian nation, an example to the world. Let it be understood that our ranks are wide open to receive all devoted to the country, and who would advance the happiness and well-being of all sections of the land, and all conditions of the people. We Republicans should offer the hand of reconciliation to all fair-minded and honest men, and use all legitimate means to achieve success for the honor and salvation of the country, as well as for that of the party which saved the Union and established freedom in every part of the land.

The following is a copy of the official letter notifying President Grant of his nomination, which was handed him by the President of the Philadelphia Convention:

To President U. S. Grant:

SIR: In pursuance of our instructions, we, the undersigned President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th instant, have the honor to inform you of your nomination for re-election to the office of President of the United States. As it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed, or unanimity which hailed you as the choice of the people, we can only add, that you received the entire vote of every State and Territory. Regarding your re-election as necessary to the peace and continued prosperity of the country, we ask your acceptance of the nomination.

The letter is signed by Thomas Settle, President, and all the Vice Presidents.

The following is the President's reply, accepting the nomination:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 10.

Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention; Paul Strobach, Elisha Baxter, and others, Vice Presidents:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date, advising me of the action of the Convention held in Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as the executive, a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection of privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—The clans are gathering their hosts for the Democratic State Convention which meets on Wednesday. Prominent Democrats from all portions of the State are here arranging a slate for the nominations. To-morrow night a Committee of Liberal Republicans meet with the Democratic Central Committee to arrange for Liberal Republican representatives on the ticket.

At a caucus of the leading Democratic politicians, last Saturday, Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks positively and unequivocally declined the nomination for Governor. It was then decided that Mr. Hendricks should be made Permanent Chairman of the Convention. The speeches will be the Democratic key-note of the campaign. Hon. M. C. Kerr will be the candidate for Governor next to Hendricks. He is probably the strongest man in the party. For Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Pliny Hoagland will be nominated. Hon J. B. Ryan will have no opposition for the position of State Treasurer. Hon. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, is being pushed to the wall by Hon. John B. Stoll. Present appearances indicate that Mr. Stoll will be nominated. Mr. Bright and his friends are making efforts to have Sarninghausen, of Fort Wayne, named for Secretary of State. Bayliss W. Hanna will be renominated for Attorney General. Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, will probably be the next Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Grand Opening of the Presidential Campaign in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—A great gathering of the masses at Lyric Hall to-night has produced a profound sensation in political circles here. The meeting was called in behalf of Greeley and Brown, and every shade of former political opinion was represented. The President of the meeting was William George Brun, the Democratic Mayor of Baltimore, who led the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment through Baltimore to Washington on the 19th of April, 1861. Mr. Brun made an able speech, advocating the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the National Democratic Convention. He was followed by Hon. James M. Buchanan, Ex-Minister to Denmark, Hon. Orville Horwitz, Colonel E. Myergar, of the Baltimore *Journal*, Hon. Benjamin Price and other distinguished speakers. The campaign opens well, and the cry is "Hurrah for Greeley, the People's candidate."

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 10.—A large number of delegates have arrived to attend the Democratic State Convention which meets in this city to-morrow. The indications are that it will be the largest Democratic Convention held in the State for some years, and that it will instruct the delegates selected to the Baltimore Convention for Greeley & Brown.

Alabama Democratic Convention Indorses the Cincinnati Ticket.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—The Montgomery County Democratic Convention adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, resolutions favorable to the indorsement by the State and National Conventions of the Cincinnati ticket. Like action has been taken in nearly every county of the State in which meetings have been held.

Miscellaneous.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—The Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Toledo, Wabash & Western, Springfield & Southeastern, Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, and other railroads in this State, have agreed to carry persons attending the Convention on the 26th of June to and from this city for a fare and one-fifth, and half fare, on the certificate of the Secretaries of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Central Committees. So much is to be done at these Conventions that it is thought they will last for two days.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.

From the N. Y. Mail.

Although it will be six months before the next lecture season opens, the Boston Lyceum Bureau is busily engaged in arranging routes for the more popular of their clients. From advance sheets of the *Lyceum Magazine*, published by Redpath & Fall, Boston, and other sources, we subjoin such items as are of general interest about lectures to come and the favorite lecturers.

Among the humorists who will offer themselves to the lecture public, are "Josh Billings," "Nasby" and "Mark Twain."

"Nasby" will "go through the Woodhull-Claflin theory of marriage and divorce in his promised lecture on "Hannah Jane"—founded on the popular poem under that title which he contributed to *Harper's Magazine*.

"Mark Twain" is advertised to tell of his experiences in "Roughing It;" probably a series of reminiscences of his life on the Mississippi River. Mark was a Mississippi River pilot for several years.

Among the new humorists is a Mons. Dubois, who is warmly praised by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, and Fred. Grant, who is said to be the "best story-teller in Boston society."

John B. Gough still holds his own. The Boston Lyceum and Bureau had 1,200 applications for him last year!

The most popular woman lecturer in New England is Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who is to speak next season on "Marriage *vs.* Free Love," which also is a protest against free-love theories. She has other lectures on "Queen Elizabeth," "Queen Isabella, of Castile," "What Shall We Do with our Daughters?" and "The Reason Why" women should vote.

George MacDonald, whom, through his books, we all know and love, will lecture next season on Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Milton, and Hood. He is in great demand and will probably have the greatest list of appointments that any foreign lecturer ever received during his first season.

Among "public men" who are announced as likely to lecture under the auspices of the Boston Lyceum Bureau, are Boutwell, Butler, Sumner, and Fitch, of Salt Lake City. Fitch is the most captivating orator among these names, and when in New England, last winter, fully confirmed Mark Twain's seemingly extravagant eulogiums of him.

Theodore Tilton is announced to be ready to speak in favor of Greeley's election to the Presidency. We had recently suspected as much, but it is well to be certain of it.

Joaquin Miller and Bret Harte, the two shining lights of the Pacific coast, are both announced to lecture.

Bret Harte will speak on "The Argonauts of '49."

Joaquin Miller will discourse on "Literary London" and "Men of the Sierras." He made a successful *début* in San Francisco.

Julia Ward Howe lectures on "Paris," whither she has just gone, and on "St. Domingo," whence she has just come.

Frederick Douglass will lecture on "Reminiscences of Slavery and Anti-Slavery."

Rev. Robert Collyer will have something to say about "Our Folks and Other Folks." Saints and Sinners!

Dio Lewis is still harping on "Our Girls."

Daniel Dougherty, "the silver trumpet of Democracy" in Pennsylvania, and most eloquent of Philadelphia lawyers, will lecture on "Eloquence and Orators" and "The Stage." He is a great addition to the Lyceum.

General Hawley will surely lecture with fresh detestation on "Rings and Lobbies," which is his subject for next year.

Edward Everett Hale is writing an original story, to be read before lyceums, entitled "A Civil Servant."

Bishop Gilbert Haven adopts as the title of his new lecture Sumner's celebrated advice to Stanton—"Stick."

Colonel Higginson, the brilliant *Atlantic* essayist, will lecture on "Thinking Animals."

"Ecce Cœlum" Dr. Barr will oppose "The Latest Astronomy against the Latest Atheism."

James Parton, who is a favorite and instructive lecturer—a real addition to the Lyceum—will speak on "The Kings of Business."

Hon. William Parsons has a list of biographical subjects which he treats with a brilliant and vivacious style.

Milburn, "the blind preacher," lectures on the blind poet—"Milton."

Dr. Justin Fulton, "the Sheridan of the pulpit," will lecture "on Bismarck" and "Edwin M. Stanton."

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, will still describe the "Land of Desolation."

Mrs. Emma Hardinge-Britton, "the queen of Spiritualist orators," was a favorite pupil of Manos, the Danish Royal astronomer, and proposes to tell us what she knows about the stars.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, "the most eccentric of all the Beechers," will lecture on "The Negative Illusion."

Miss Virginia Vaughan has a most scholarly list of subjects: "The Poetry of the Future," "Primitive Poetry," "Greek Poetry," "Dante and Mediæval Poetry," "Shakespeare," "Poetry of the XIX. Century," "Poetry of Our Own Times." She made, we learn from the Boston papers, the most successful *début* of last season, and is cordially endorsed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others of the Boston literati.

Another "Shilly-Shally" Howl by Charles Reade.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:

SIR: You have been good enough to grant me a hearing when I have sought justice for others; may I bespeak one little gleam of it for myself? It will be such a rarity.

On the 1st of April I did the public a good turn in the humble capacity of a critic; I introduced into a certain stronghold of sham character, and of language such as man never yet spake, viz., "The British Theatre," the true types and natural dialogue of Anthony Trollope. The public was pleased and called for the author; I did not respond to this in person, not being the author. In spite of this public declamation, and in the teeth of the bills and advertisements, which all give Mr. Trollope the place of honor, certain playwrights, disguised as critics, agreed among themselves to violate literary courtesy, to decompose the comedy without first dividing the novel of which it is an abridgment, and to slander me for that share in it which they chose to assign me on conjecture.

Did ever the malice of rivals, disguised as judges, go further than this? I turned the grosser libel over to my solicitor; but with my good friend, the *Daily Telegraph*, I took a more lenient course; I merely remonstrated in a letter. Strange to say, the write soothed my raging enemies like balm of Gilead and even elicited some novel expressions of friendship and esteem from them. While the friendly remonstrance irritated my friend to madness. Foaming with ill-disguised fury he launched a whole column of stale cant about the irritability of authors and the patient dignity of anonymi, who bear that deep injury, Contradiction, so much better than authors bear that stroke of a feather, Defamation. I had stated in my letter that his article on "Shilly-Shally" was written by a playwright in disguise, who would never venture to indorse his libel; this the editor had now the hardihood to deny, and even stigmatized it as an unworthy surmise.

Now, this little game was all very well to play off on a Devonshire incumbent or a shepherdess in the Vale of Langollen, but I happened to be behind the scenes of the *Daily Telegraph*, and to know the name and the antecedents in slander of the very playwright who wrote the said article. I therefore wrote to my turgid but inaccurate friend a few lines studiously civil,—for after all the man was only standing by his own nigger through thick and thin, which is a sort of oblique morality, and implies virility,—and "pledged myself to his public to prove on oath, before an incorruptible tribunal, every syllable I had written in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*." These lines, brief and civil as they were, the editor suppressed; and, as I hear that suppression has misled his public,—a very large one,—I ask leave to defeat that unfair suppression in your columns. I shall not on this occasion sue the *Daily Telegraph*, because the proprietors have done me one act of justice—they have printed my letter at my request; but I pledge myself, in the conduct of the other suits, to prove that every syllable I wrote to the *Telegraph* is the exact truth.

I have now, sir, for the second time in my dramatic career, been the butt of a trade conspiracy. On the first occasion a drunken creature was egged on to howl down my drama by brute noise; an act no criticaster had ever been guilty of before. This time the game is defamation of a work which is as chaste as ice and as pure as snow. Repeated conspiracies of many against one are not very common; so I hope you will excuse this solitary hint from a writer of whom, if he would only be obliging and die, his very enemies would perhaps discover that he passed his life in doing justice and suffering injustice. I am, sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES READE.

Magdalen College, Oxford, May 24.

DIED.

DICKINSON—June 9, 1872, Martha A., wife of the Rev. S. F. Dickinson, of Blue Island.
Funeral services at 11 o'clock Tuesday, the 11th, at the residence of her father, Aaron Bliss, 618 West Washington-st. Friends of the family invited.

ALLEN—In this city, June 9, 1872, Emma, wife of Henry Allen, aged 25 years.
Funeral from No. 146 West Van Buren-st., to-day (11th), at 2 p. m.

CLAEYS—In this city, June 9, 1872, Caroline, beloved wife of Augustus Claeys, aged 16 years and 11 months.
Funeral from No. 316 North Carpenter-st., to-day (11th), at 11 o'clock a. m., and by cars on the 1 p. m. train to Calvary Cemetery.

FITZPATRICK—In this city, June 8, 1872, Edward, son of Mary and P. H. Fitzpatrick, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 5 days.
The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery.

HARVEY—In Geneva, Ill., at the residence of her son, J. D. Harvey, Polly Harvey, aged 74 years.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 8 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots, at North Evanston. One new cottage of 5 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $16 per foot, in either place, for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, ½ mile from depot, west, for $150, (about such property as other parties advertise as North Evanston lots) at $300. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, 35 MILES FROM Chicago, on the lake, 2 story brick house, in good order, with fine grounds, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; good barn, and plenty of well and cistern water: this place will be sold very cheap, and is a bargain. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL choice blocks and numerous lots for sale or exchange at lowest prices. No suburb growing more rapidly. No safer place to invest. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 46 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under drained; go see it; trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 80 ACRES in Sec. 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 176x165 in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good houses, and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—TWO houses and large lots, small payment down, balance monthly. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—LOTS FROM $140 to $175, within five and eight minutes walk of the depot. This is not half their value, but the owner must sell. E. S. PAYNE, attorney, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL BUILT HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 25 FEET FRONT, 186 South Leavitt-st; 9 rooms, closets, bath-room, etc; thoroughly built. Possession immediately. Also, lots in same vicinity. Apply at 184 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT AT NORWOOD Park, 160x200 feet, near depot, splendid corner. Only $1,200 if taken soon. Terms easy. J. WINSHIP, 9 South Canal-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY—
5, 10, 20, or 40 acres in s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13; $1,000.
80 acres in s e cor of s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 35, 40, 13; $1,500.
5 acres in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14; $1,200.
[illegible] acres on Fiftieth-st, just north of South Park; $7,500.
[illegible] acres [illegible] Sec 5 39, 13; $400.
SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—WE HAVE several acres of land just south of Brighton only $1,750 per acre, for which only 1-10 cash is required, balance on long time. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WE HAVE SEVERAL houses and lots at Norwood Park, 30 minutes ride from the city, which we will sell cheap and on very easy terms. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR the South Depot, at from $15 to $20 per front foot, on easy terms. Thirty new houses building about this property. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—TWO PLEASANT residences near the South Depot, on large grounds at a bargain. Price, $3,500 and $5,000 on easy payment. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES FAVORABLY LOCATED at Englewood, cheap. Five acres at Central Park, below the market price. M. VAN ALLEN, 10 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE, TEN ACRES or singly—near great park and watch factory. Splendid investment, at $1,560 each. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LARGE GOTHIC cottage house, 10 rooms, brick cellar, bath room, long verandah looking over Lake Michigan, ice house, carriage house, stable, wood house, garden, and apple, pear, and cherry trees, 800 grape vines, 200 shade trees, and 4½ acres fine soil. Situated at Winnetka Milwaukee Railroad. Price $10,000, terms easy. Rent $50 per month. Call on R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE 5 AND 10 ACRE tracts fronting South Park Fifty-fifth-st., Boulevard and Stoney Island-av., near Cornell, which will be sold at prices insuring a large profit. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20, 40, OR 60 ACRES IN NORTHwest ¼ sec. 26, 38, 13, at $900 per acre, on very easy terms if sold this week. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE RIDGE SOUTH of Englewood, 16 feet higher than the city; accessible by improved streets, and four accommodation trains each way every day on the Rock Island Railroad, which run at hours to suit mechanics who live in the suburbs. Time, 35 minutes; fare, 12c. Property is close to station. Will sell in 5 acre blocks at $3,000 each, payable ¼ cash, and the balance at the end of 4 years at 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FARM OF 65 acres, 3 miles north of Waukegan. New house and abundance of choice fruit. Ten acres timber. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and highly cultivated farms in the state, 10 miles from city limits, on railroad. Large dwelling-house, new barn; 200 choice bearing pear trees, burdened with pears this year; 350 choice cherry trees; 300 bearing apple trees; grapes; all kinds of berries; 1½ acres of asparagus, worth $1,000 per year; good water; high rolling ground; 1,000 ornamental trees. Price, $125 per acre. Terms easy. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DESIRABLE residence in exchange for 600 acres of Iowa land, with perfect title, in Lama and Hancock Counties, within five miles of railroads and county seats of those counties. Will pay difference in cash or assume mortgage. Possession not required until November. Hyde Park preferred. Address or see Room 75 No. 151 Monroe st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—WE HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN building houses in some thriving suburban town, and invite proposals from the owners of real estate who can offer favorable terms. S W, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TO 100 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st, between State and Wells. State location, price and terms. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE LOT FOR A CUSTOMER in a good location; will pay $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE AND set of tinner's tools, also new two-story store for sale or rent, on line of Dakota Southern Railroad. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Inquire of Messrs HIBBARD & SPENCER, Chicago, Ill., or CHITTENDEN, NORTHUP & CO., Joliet, Ill., for next ten days.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS FOR SEVERAL valuable inventions. Money in them. Call and see J. B. LOCKWOOD, Room 27, Otis Block, corner Madison and State-sts., from 8 to 12, a. m., for a few days.

FOR SALE—OLD BUBBLE STONE, CHEAP. Inquire at southwest corner of Wabash av. and Washington st.

FOR SALE—HAY OF GOOD QUALITY IN tight pressed bales, at wholesale or retail. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER WITH GLASS railing for sale at a bargain. Apply at 57 West Madison st., basement.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, AND Colorado land in exchange for Chicago real estate. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, DRY SUBURBAN lots for chamber and parlor furniture, piano, or horse and buggy. Address M 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—20 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR improved city property. Inquire at the Ulrich Hotel, South State st., of D. B. FOWLER.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—HERE, THERE, AND everywhere, for new and useful articles. Only those who want to make money need apply to or address A. M. RICHARDSON, 139 West Madison-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE, on small capital, with our sure thing to sell. MERRILL & CO., 120 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK IN REAR OF CENTRAL Union Block, [illegible] north of Madison-st. bridge. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one and a half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$550; $100 CASH, FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST. $450; Leavitt-st. $500; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall collect above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 397 Jackson-st, 50 feet front finished, in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranted deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 50 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. O. F. AVERY, 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage and lot 25x125. Inquire on premises, on Adams-st., east of California-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av. north of Jackson-st. lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st, some very choice suburban property by the acre, and business property in South Division. Money to loan on city property.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-ninth st., 2 story frame house, stone and brick foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms, lot 33x162 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots, on Langley st, and Egan-av. A first-rate chance for any one wishing to put up a block of houses. Most of the purchase-money can remain from 3 to 5 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-AV., NEAR DREXEL Boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, about 9 rooms, in good order; lot 25x200. Price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST. EXtension, east front, near Post Office block; cheap and easy terms. Also 25 feet on same, near Van Buren.
Marble front house on Michigan-av, near Twelfth-st, 3 story and basement, with all modern improvements; price $24,000; terms easy.
Fine brick house, all modern improvements, lot 150 feet front, Prairie-av, corner Forty-first st; will take unimproved property in part pay.
Lots on Twenty sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Garibaldi-sts, on long time.
200 feet corner Forty first-st, and Michigan-av.
Lots on Twelfth, Coolidge, and Sampson-sts, near Ashland av, cheap, and easy terms.
B. PHILPOT, Room 6, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-ninth st., 2 story frame house, about 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x180 to alley; good frame barn; $8,000; terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV. LOT, 44x92 FEET, ON west side of Fifth av., adjoining the new Times building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, 20X286 FEET EACH, ON Ogden-st., between Lake and Fulton. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 417 West Jackson-st., at a bargain; the house has 10 rooms, is good order; the lot is 50 feet front to an alley; terms to suit. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD LOT at $40 per foot, below market. Easy terms. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—160x173 FEET, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD—We have one of the most desirable blocks on Drexel Boulevard, located near the Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS LEASE AT A BARGAIN, without taxes on lot, on East Randolph-st., lot 20x80 feet to alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES WITH lots, on Thirty-first-st, $1,200 to $1,250 cash, balance monthly, no interest, by W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPerty, at a bargain, one acre fronting east, 132x265 feet on Vincennes-av., about 400 feet north of Egan-av.; also 2 acres fronting west; 264x304 feet northeast corner of Vincennes-av., and Forty-fourth-st; a very fine business corner on North Wells-st, east front; 129x120 feet on Ontario-st. to an alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., price, $5,000. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; lake water; monthly payments; three left; call quick. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MARKET TILL JUNE 25, nine lots fronting South-[illegible] cheap for cash. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH LOT 30x125 ON West Washington, between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; price $7,500; lot alone is worth the money. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLing on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; all modern improvements and in good order. Cottage and lot on State st, near Thirty first, $2,200. M. VAN ALLEN, 10 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, LOTS AT Lawndale, between Twenty-second st. and Boulevard; easy terms. Lots on South Western av., Van Buren, east of Lincoln, south front. Lots on Western and Wilcox avs, Jackson and Hubbard sts.; 4 grove lots north Lincoln Park. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON HARRISON-ST, east of Centre-av., only $2,000; street paved with Nicolson pavement. J. H. KEELER, 225 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON KENDALL-ST, CORNER Polk-st, only $800 each. J. H. KEELER, 225 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR Paulina-st., house and lot, $4,700. 131 LaSalle and 204 West Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., 50 FEET front with good improvements—including furniture, horses, carriages, etc., on ten years time. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle and 204 West Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES WITH lots on Butterfield-st., one on Burnside-st., one on Shurtliff-av., several on the West Side, at $1,300 to $1,600. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE WITH lot 40 feet frontage, on Cottage Grove av., only $5,000, cheapest property in the market. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 or 100x200 FT. IN GROVE ON Union-av., near Drexel Boulevard. Cheap and easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot; monthly payments; 8-room cottage and lot on Peoria, $3,000; 25x150 on Ashley and Robey, $900. Splendid bargains. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENty-fifth-st, 50x122 cheap; Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st, 100x151, only $200 per foot. Indiana 25x160, near Thirty-fifth st., $110 per foot. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000—13 ROOM 2 STORY BUILDing, store below, on Madison st., to be moved. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x172, TO ALLEY, ON WAbash-av., 80 feet south of Harrison-st., including improvements. Price $40,000. Undoubtedly the cheapest property on the avenue at that figure. OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE-BRED DAPPLE GREY saddle horse; works kind in single and double harness, and is one of the most stylish horses in Chicago. PATRICK'S Avenue Stable, corner Twenty-second st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, TOP BUGGY, AND open buggy and single and double harness, cheap; also 6 good horses. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT—AN elegant carriage team, city broken, nearly new harness, and half barouche, made to order by one of the best New York City makers. As fine a team as any one needs. 144 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, A GREAT variety; buggies, phaetons, and jump-seats, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 95 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HORSES, FIT FOR carriage horses and a heavy wagon and harness cheap; to be seen at 461 South Clinton st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE DEMOCRAT wagon in good order; no use for it. Inquire at 492 State st.

NOTICE—I WILL SELL SIX NICE CARRIAGE or draught horses, just in from the country. Inquire at 376 South Halsted-st. JOHN ADEY.

TEAM AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE—AN elegant turnout for less than half its cost; been in use only a short time, and good as new. A black matched team, [illegible] sprig French brett. Inquire at the Metropolis Hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. DAVID PARKER.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WANTED—50 OR 60 HORSES AT THE CANAL street stage stables, 653 Canal-st. A. & P. BAGOR.

WANTED—TO BUY, A FEW FINE SINGLE driving horses. CROSSMAN & CO. 414, 416 and 418 Randolph st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Mitchell, 17 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about everything. [illegible] Cure all diseases or no pay. 136 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her [illegible] telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call at Madam IDELL, No. 420 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

179 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NICELY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month, with or without board.

264 MICHIGAN-AV—FIRST-CLASS TABLE board can be obtained, two blocks south of Tremont House, at $5 per week.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, with board.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH st., and one block west of State-st.—Single or double rooms, with first-class board, at lowest possible prices; everything new and desirable; families accommodated at reduced prices.

528 MICHIGAN AV.—ONE NICELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

751 & 753 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent with first-class board. To gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References required.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

906 MICHIGAN AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with or without board.

927 STATE-ST—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, and good accommodations.

977 INDIANA-AV—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or several gentlemen; table and location first-class.

1050 MICHIGAN AV.—TWO FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with hot and cold water.

BOARDING—SUITES OF FAMILY ROOMS, furnished, single rooms, and first-class day board at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS—GRAND CENTRAL DINING Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts., opposite old Court House.

PARIS DINNER, 50 CENTS, AT PROF. COIGNARD'S Table d'Hote, 102 Third-av., near Harrison, from 12 to 3 and 5 to 7 o'clock. Sunday dinner, 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 o'clock.

West Side.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family. Fine rooms, suitable for gents and ladies.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ONE PLEASANT room, for gentleman and wife, and other vacancies. Also day boarders accommodated.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4 50 per week; home made bread and pastry.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms and board; a few day boarders wanted.

44 ST. JOHNS-PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished rooms, with board for families or single gentlemen.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE young men can be accommodated with good rooms and board. Terms reasonable. Day-boarders wanted.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT, ONE NEWLY furnished room, with board for two gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—One furnished front room, with board. References required.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodgings at $5 and $6 per week, with home comforts.

148 WALNUT-ST., CORNER OF LINCOLN—Pleasant house and grounds near the Park; several furnished rooms, with first class board.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished to suit, for gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for single gents, with board.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE back room, furnished, with board, to two gentlemen. Price, $15 a week.

244 SOUTH GREEN—PLEASANT FRONT parlor, bay window, nicely furnished. Board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Private family.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, NEW and nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with large, furnished, front room, suitable for gentleman and wife.

509 WASHINGTON-AV.—BETWEEN ASHland-av. and St. John's Place, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board at reasonable rates; day boarders wanted.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished, with all modern improvements; first-class board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large fine yard; rooms large, large closets, and first class table; this is one of the finest locations in the city.

BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS, CAN be had with a private family near Union Park, and a half block from Madison-st. House brick, having bath-room and all modern improvements. Brick barn on the lot. Exchange of references required. 172, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE ST. FIRST class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

North Side.

WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 EAST KINzie-st., near the Northwestern and Galena depots. Is rebuilt and fitted up in good style for travellers. Board, $2 per day.

Country.

HYDE PARK—THE SEMINARY BUILDING has changed hands, and will, after cleaning, renovating, and refitting, be open for permanent or transient boarders. Apply personally, or by mail. Terms, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20. M. S. DAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE, DOING A nice business; Halsted st.; 5 years' lease. Price only $650. Lease is worth the money. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

A MILLINERY STAND OF GOOD REPUTAtion and facilities location for sale, a bargain for some one and a chance to make money. It must be sold. Address C 90, Tribune office.

A GOOD THING FOR A LIVE MAN—THE stock, fixtures, lease, and good will of Novelty and Art Exhibition opposite the Academy of Music, for sale at a bargain.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing house and saloon attached, with stock and contents, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, STOCK, LEASE, and fixtures for sale; splendid opportunity for the party that understands the business; good location; rent cheap. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors Lincoln, Nebraska.

ON STATE-ST., IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness locality, the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment doing a good business for sale; the premises, with ice cream and restaurant rooms, will be rented till May 1, 1873. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A FEW HUNdred dollars will purchase the lease and fixtures of a room 70x30, within half a block of Sherman, Briggs and Prince's Hotels. Rent $80 per month, suitable for billiards and bar, or similar business. Apply to GEO. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK OF HARDWARE WITH A VERY FINE business stand in a large and growing place within 60 miles of Chicago. Will sell a half interest to the right man, who is willing to take hold. Value of about $5,000. Will exchange for a farm or Chicago property. JOHN H. AVERY, 121 LaSalle-st.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE or to rent, on the corner of Erie and Wells-st. Good location. Also, smith's tools and dry stock for sale. H. POOL, Chicago, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington st., Room 33.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN genteel office business and $1,000 stock; clears $120 cash weekly, well established and safe; no bonus asked. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$600 WILL BUY A WELL ESTABLISHED paying business. Owner obliged to leave the city. A rare chance. Call to-day. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADOPTION—ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT an intelligent little boy, aged 2 years, may obtain one by addressing A B, 154 Carroll-st., between Union and Halsted, West Side.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER OUTFITS FURnished at once, at lowest prices. Terms as may be agreed upon. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 49 South Canal st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DRUG STORE WANTED—MUST BE WELL located and doing a good business. West Side preferred. Address, for five days, Y 45, Tribune office.

WALL PAPERS SELLING AT COST. STORE to rent. Fixtures for sale. 624 State-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GROCERIES, OR other merchandise, for which we will give good property in exchange. Apply to R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BABY TO TAKE CARE OF AT my home. Please call at No. 3 Lainbier st, two blocks west of the Great Eastern R. R. track.

WANTED—ICE CHEST. ADDRESS NO. 137 South Halsted st.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPtions, diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, clothing, revolvers, and all goods of value, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st., burnt district.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PERSONS CAN hire electric pocket batteries and how to use them in local weakness, at Room 7, 120 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF MERCHANdise worth from $10,000 to $12,000 located in some live town. Will give in exchange a first-class farm. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST IN some legitimate business; boot and shoe or hardware business preferred. Can put in $5,000 cash. Address A 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HARD WOOD LUMBER Manufacturers—I wish to contract for 200,000 feet clear white wood, full inch in thickness delivered at my factory 663 and 665 State-st., Chicago. Address as above, stating price. C. G. UDELL.

WORK FOR MEN AND BOYS. APPLY AT 261 West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE OLDest and best established mercantile houses of Chicago; the retiring partner will sell his interest for cash, or good secured paper, for $35,000. Business safe and profitable. Address L 79, care of Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE. Splendid chance to make a fortune, in a safe and respectable business. Capital wanted, from $3,000 to $5,000. Will double the capital in three months. Address D B, No. 12 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS UNEXCEPtionable, in a well established drug business. Address V 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN REAL ESTATE business with party who has been established in the business in Chicago 18 years. Capital required. Address P. O. Box 98.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, to build up a commission business in special lines; good opening for a good business man; was prosecuted successfully 10 years previous to fire; will bear investigation. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY TAYLOR, WHO [illegible] before the fire at 232 LaSalle-st., let a friend hear of her at 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. The best location in the city; good steady power. Inquire of A. L. BROWN & CO., southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A BASEment, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av. near Peck court, also a large light basement 20x70 feet. This is a good location, and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO, 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22x100 FEET on alley; well lighted, and with power, if wanted. 87 West Washington-st. Inquire at 1½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE STORE, SPECIALLY adapted for the wholesale trade, in the Nevada Block, with basement. Also basement under the Fourth National Bank, corner Washington and Franklin-sts, are for rent at reasonable figures. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1 Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune office, No. 15 Canal-st, 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA Block, very good and at reasonable rents. A few more left. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No 1 second floor, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, newly finished, together or separate, at 13 Milwaukee av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—STABLEROOM FOR TWENTY FOUR horses; all or part; will take teams to board; large yard. Inquire at 601 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE office in Republic Life Building on LaSalle-st. Inquire at Room 70.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE AND barn on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth st., suitable for building, business, or residence. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison sts.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 134 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 22 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH steam power at 40 and 42 River-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—4 GOOD STORES ON SOUTH WAter-st., very cheap, by W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND STOCK, FIXTURES, and furniture for sale. Inquire in store 118 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—6 GOOD OFFICES ON SOUTH WAter-st., corner of LaSalle, by W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF the fine fire proof building, No. 475 Wabash-av, at the lowest rates. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at the building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE FOR COMmission or other business purposes, at Lake st. European Hotel, No. 162 West Lake-st. B. MAUZY.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NICELY furnished; furniture for sale, valued at $600. Inquire at 80 Twenty-fifth st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing, with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding house; West Washington-st. $1,500 per annum. Apply at 62 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST COSY RESIdences on the West Side, furnished. Large, beautiful yard, &c. Gentleman and wife board for use of furniture. Apply at 705 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ELEGANTLY, TWO-story and basement brick house, also brick barn. 17 Bonore-st., 3 blocks west of Union Park.

TO RENT—A PART OR WHOLE OF 14-ROOM house 1½ blocks from cars, $45 per month. E. KELLOGG, 148 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH FURniture for sale, 4 blocks west of Union Park and half block from street cars. Address K 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, UP ONE FLIGHT near Union Park, completely furnished, neat as wax, rent low; references required. Address P 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS on Belden av. Address V 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, which I will rent to good parties for one or two years, or sell for monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $3,500. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot Evanston, or 34 South Clark-st. Chicago.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in a choice location on the South Side, for the summer, to a small family. Terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 268 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ready for housekeeping, a two-story and basement house on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house at Cottage Grove, at $55 per month. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 50 LAKE-AV, FOR ONE YEAR at a reasonable rent. J. BARWICK, 477 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR OF 58 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in the cigar store. E. MAYER.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, by the night, week, or month, at Westminster European Hotel, 571 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, suitable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping. Gas, water, and water-closets. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO VERY desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, with use of bath-room; two doors from Twenty-second-st. Apply at 1004 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF brick dwelling No. 946 Wabash-av. Apply at office of People's Omnibus and Baggage Co., No. 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED, front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 249 Monroe st.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM FURNISHed, with or without board, at 12 Milwaukee av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ALcove room for gent and wife; modern conveniences, with or without board. Inquire at 226 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS IN THE SECOND and 2 front rooms in the third floor of brick building 130 West Randolph st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bed room, $18 a month, with or without board, 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, single or in suites. 188 West Jackson-st., corner Halsted.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARlor; also a large, neatly furnished chamber at 973 Wabash-av., second door north of Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST, near Shelden-st.; gas and water. R. H. BULKLEY, 295 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A DESIRABLE PARTY, THE first floor of 134 Pine st., consisting of 7 rooms; the house is adjacent to the Water Works, having an eastern front, with a view of the lake.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON THE LOWER STORY of house 487 Burnside-st., cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A furnished room for one or two gentlemen; first class. 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARLORS ELEGANTLY FURnished; marble chamber-set; very reasonable. 272 Michigan av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, without board, an unfurnished front room, with small room or large closet off, with private family, West Side, within 10 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge. Terms not to exceed $12 per month. Address W 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE near Hyde Park or in the suburbs, within 20 minutes' ride of Court House. Address J. M. RICH, 153 East Monroe st., stating location and rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE in city, South side, or within a half hour of the city. State terms, which must be reasonable. Address J. M. 301 Burnside-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER, 500 FEET steam pipe, Howe dormant scale, 4-ton Fairbanks' scale. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW HORSE-POWER DERrick, with pulleys, wire rope, &c.; all complete, ready to run. Apply to WESTENFELD & CO., 345 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LINSEED OIL MACHINERY, COMplete in every part, at a great bargain. Inquire of FERGUSON BROS., at Buchanan, Mich.

FOR SALE—AN 18 HORSE-POWER ENGINE and boiler, with all connections complete and in good running order, at 239 North Green-st. HEROLD, JOHNSON & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE 35-HORSE ENGINE, 2-CYLINder, one 25 and one 4-horse power, with boiler, cheap. R. GROTZ, 259 Third av.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some woodworking machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 733 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

GOOD BUSINESS NOTES DISCOUNTED AT current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 27 WEST Madison-st. Money loaned on good collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, houses on leased lots, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STORY, private banker, 50 South Clinton st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

TO LOAN—A SMALL SUM; STATE NATURE of security, amount, and time wanted. Address B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $600 FOR 3 OR 4 months on good real estate security; liberal interest and premium will be given. Address M 25, Tribune office.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, furs, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ELEGANT STEINway piano, nearly new. Can be seen at 289 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, WHO will take good care of instrument, a full-toned Hallet [illegible] piano. Address [illegible] DEWEY & CO., 297 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RETAIL SALESMAN WELL ACquainted with the stove business. Call at the Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts, Room 49, between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION clerk; one who speaks German preferred. Call at 945 West Lake st, Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a wholesale house; must be fully competent to take charge of a set of books. Address, with references, K 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 264 South Halsted st., Room 14.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN—A MAN familiar with the retail crockery trade. Also a boy to run errands. City references required. Apply 113 West Madison-st., after 10 a. m.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN to sell tea by sample to retail trade. Pacific Tea Company, 369 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AND ORnamenter; steady employment for one year or longer, in a good shop. None but a skillful workman need apply. Telegraph to J. M. RHODES, Covington, Ind.

WANTED—GOOD BARBER AT THE GRAND Central Hotel Hair-Dressing Rooms.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A CARRIAGE painter, at 418 West Lake-st. C. STONE.

WANTED—THREE COMPOSITORS AT NO. 150 Fourth-av. Apply to the foreman, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 103 Canal st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GLASSWARE packer at 209 Lake Front, Michigan-av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmer; also a man who can stitch and wants to learn the trade. Apply to F. P. WALLIS & CO., Clinton Junction, Wis., or BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD PAINTERS FOR INside work. Apply at KING & DREWRY'S, 195 LaSalle-st., between 7 and 9.

WANTED—10 GOOD FINISHERS IMMEDIately. Apply at LEANDER REED'S building, on Wabash-av., between Randolph and Washington.

WANTED—A CUTTER IN A MERCHANT tailoring establishment, of practical knowledge and experience; no theorists or incompetent men need apply; the best of references must be given. Address C M T, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX FURNISHers, three men and three girls; none but experienced wanted. Apply for 3 days at 32 W. Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; GOOD WAGES. Apply at No. 3 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; NONE NEED APply except those who thoroughly understand the business. Apply at 41 West Catharine-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN CARpenters, inside work, between 8 and 9 this morning. J. M. RICH, 153 East Monroe-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SIGN-WRITER. A FIRST CLASS sign-writer wanted (and no other need apply), at J. L. STORMS', 383 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, WHO can work at blacksmith work. Inquire at 68 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH helper and finisher at the Enterprise Carriage Works, 769 West Madison-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—TEAMSTER ACCUSTOMED TO handling lumber, at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WESTERN trade by an iron and steel house. One having familiarity with Western railroad trade preferred. Address, stating salary, &c., IRON & STEEL, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER AT 1098 STATE-st., in basement.

WANTED—4 ENGINEERS, 20 MEN FOR CITY work, 4 farm hands, 500 railroad men for Lake Superior railroads; wages, $2 25 per day. Fare and board furnished to the work. Leave sure to-day. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE NORTH Pacific Railroad; wages, $2 25 per day. Company pay; two years' work; fine, healthy climate; no money required, as fare and board is furnished to the work. Come with your baggage, prepared to leave this day from the office of ANGELL & SHAW, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS TO SELL a genuine article. Apply at No. 326 West Twelfth-st. Can be seen from 10 to 7 o'clock.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 GOOD railroad laborers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; transportation and board furnished to the work; a fine, healthy country to work in; so hurry up and fetch your baggage along and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite the depot.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR D. L. Wells & Co's work at Lenore, Mich; wages $2.25 per day. Fare and board furnished to the work. Hurry up with your baggage and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st. Also, 2 foremen who can furnish men.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to sell on KIMBALL & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—1,500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 75 saw-mill hands, free fare. Apply to J. P. ADLER, 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOUR MEN, AND MAN AND wife; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 90 Sherman st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS. INquire at 332 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL pictures and mirrors on time; large demands; good pay. Apply at 295 Sedgwick st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF A wholesale house, an office boy. Address N 91, Tribune office, stating age, qualifications, terms, and references.

WANTED—APPRENTICE IN A PRINTING office; one that has had experience. Apply this morning at 64 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SMART, LIVELY BOY, ABOUT 16 years old, to pack boxes, run errands, etc.; must be well recommended. 84 W. Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, ACQUAINTED with the city trade, to sell furnishing goods; also men to sell goods on commission in the country. 148 Michigan-av., up stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO CANVASS FOR portable pump and fire extinguisher. 65 and 67 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS; must give good references; can find a situation at M. KLING & CO.'S coat office, 479 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT TREMONT GARDEN, TWO miles south of Brighton House, eight good farm hands; good wages. G. A. CRANE.

WANTED—STEADY LAD, WHO HAS BEEN used to soldering [illegible] tinware, at ALBERT EDWARDS', 967 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS COPYists. No personal applications entertained. Address, in own hand, C. D. MARTIN, Recorder's office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO ATTEND A small portable engine in a light manufacturing business; also, a young man of 18 or 20 years of age to work in a store. Address Z 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 SAW-MILL HANDS, 30 FOR brick yards and farms, choppers, &c. The highest wages paid, and free fare. CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 MEN TO LEAVE THIS MORNing at 9 o'clock, for the Northwestern Railroad and Wisconsin Central; also, 20 saw-mill hands. Free fare. HENRY HJORTH, 93 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A MAN WELL POSTED IN THE retail boot and shoe trade. Best of references required. Apply at 1246 State-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $20 TO EARN $75 PER week, in country, business legitimate. Call on RICHARDSON at 117 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC, Protestant colporteur or city missionary. One who loves the missionary work and is qualified for it, will receive a fair salary and be furnished with the means of doing good. Address, with references, N 30, Tribune Branch office, stating real name, age, family, experience, and salary required.

WANTED—A STEADY AND RELIABLE MAN to drive delivery team; good references required. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414, 416 and 418 Randolph st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, WAGES $10 PER week, or 6 cents for old shirts, and 10 cents for new. Apply at MIDDLETON & CO.'S, 160 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to go to Evanston; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Small family and good wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH references that never patronize Intelligence offices, to know that we only take first-class orders for hotels, restaurants, laundries, and private families. Apply at once at 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Agency. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Swede or colored. Apply immediately at 21 Centre av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL. Apply at once at 474 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 963 Prairie av.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY GIRL IN SMALL family to do general housework; must be a good cook. 1322 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework. Apply at 297 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, HINSdale, and the city. Mrs. THOMPSON, No. 1000 State st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE FIRST-class in every particular; to the right woman good wages will be paid. Apply at 344 West Washington st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, FOR SECond work in a family of twelve; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 55 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, and one as waiter. Apply at 91 Judd st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, at 85 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; Swede or Norwegian; none other need call. Inquire of BENIGHT, wholesale department J. V. FARWELL & CO.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; have second girl; liberal wages; references required. 661 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND SECond girl at 14 North Green st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. 807 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 172 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK at 24 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK FOR A first-class restaurant; good wages will be paid to the right person. Inquire at 717 and 719 West Madison st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two at Evanston. Apply, with references, at 165 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Apply immediately at 264 Warren av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT NO. 218½ West Lake-st. G. W. BEEDE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL AT Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av, corner Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, AND one to do dining-room work. 2164 South Clark-st, near Adams.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls can get first-class situations, without paying fee, if they call at 68 Schiller st, near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT 243 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC LADY TO travel with Mrs. Livingstone, to assist in establishing agents for her new French system of cutting. The best chance ever offered. The right one can clear from $50 to $75 per week. Call at 200 West Madison st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG LADY CLERK in real estate office. Must understand drawing and write a plain hand. References required. Address in own hand writing, and state lowest wages expected. H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF an agency in this city for a line of goods exclusively for ladies' wear; parties with small capital will find this an excellent opportunity; appoint interview. K 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS TO FINISH. Apply at 776 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY MRS. BATES, 10 PECK-COURT, 5 laundresses, 10 cooks, 2 nurses; also, girls for Hyde Park and Evanston; also, good seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has some knowledge of book keeping, is willing to engage in any respectable business. Reference given. Address X 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman, as clerk or in a warehouse. Not afraid to work. Address 139 West Van Buren st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE accountant—a gentleman of means. Old accounts followed up, and new accounts collected. Address New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, office, Wadsworth Building, East Madison st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine hand, either to run a tenoning or molding machine, or take charge of a floor of machinery. Call or address, for three days, F H, care of V. Smolli, 609 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS carver and sculptor, in an architectural iron foundry or wood-carving shop. Good references given. R. FORSTER, 493 West Market-st., Louisville, Ky.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as foreman moulder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 113 East Erie-st. Address J A. A situation out of the city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller, first-class stone-dresser, and who understands every kind of millwrighting, as miller. Best references can be given. Address D D, 255 Harbine-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGINeer and machinist. Can produce good references and license. Address 251½ Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A practical builder and architectural draughtsman, as superintendent or foreman. Address N 86 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BAKERS—BY A man to work at the baking; no objections to the country. Address D 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUILDERS—AS overseer, by one that is fully competent. Address G 90, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and wife, in a private family. Wife to do general housework. No children. Terms easy. Good references. V 91, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Englishman as waiter in a private family. Good references. Address 177 West Randolph st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, without family, where both their services will be required. Address J S, 123 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family, is thoroughly posted in taking charge of horses and garden. Address E 47 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN YOUNG man who seeks an engagement in the dry goods business; has had five years' experience; references as to character and capability undoubted. Address D M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON IN want of a sober, steady man who understands gardening, care of horses, cows, and general work about a place, will please address P 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; willing to make himself generally useful in any capacity. Address B 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COPYING OR ASsisting in keeping books, in the afternoons and evenings, by a grammarian, and one correct at figures. R 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at 127 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small family, or second work. Call or address, for two days, 207 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl to do second work and general housework. West Side preferred. Apply at 41 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING AND general housework. Apply at 282 Aberdeen st., near Taylor.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family; can wash and iron. Apply to EMMA CHRISTENSEN, 58 Fourth st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation at second work and sewing. Has her own machine if required. Call for 2 days at 79 O'Brien st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls. One as cook and one as second girl. No objection to country. Call at 223 Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 47 Sedgwick-st., near Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family, or up stairs work. Call at No. 4 Mynck-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do kitchen work and the other, second work in a private family. Please call at No. 47 Blackwell-st., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; also a girl that wants to do family sewing. Address M. A., 165 Kinzie st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN a gentleman's family, one as cook, the other to do second work; no objection to sewing. Best of references if required. [illegible] from Canada. Call at No. 376 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work, or travel with a lady. Good references to be had. Call on Tuesday at No. 92 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH good references, one as cook, the other as second girl. Call at 355 Third av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS hotel cook, country preferred. MRS BATES, 10 Peck-court. Also nurse and seamstress, would prefer country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do second work. References given if required. Call, for two days, at 85 Wentworth-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; none others need apply. 512 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work; would help to take care of children, or do plain sewing in a private family. Call or address at 278 Catharine st., between Morgan and Centre-av., for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LADY, as housekeeper in a first-class family. Call at 130 North May-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, BY A competent young lady. Good city references. Apply at Woman's Home, by 9 o'clock for MISS BARTLETT.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE lady would like to find a family in the country where she could do sewing or light housework for the board of herself and young child. Address Mrs. SCOTT, 113 South Desplaines-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to travel for the summer, or do any kind of light work, except housework. Call at 315 Third av., between 7 and 8 a. m., Tuesday.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 8, ONE BAY mare, star in forehead, right fore foot sore, and one hind foot white. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 53 North Leavitt st.

LOST—A SPAN OF HORSES, ONE A BROWN, the other sorrel; both have white faces. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 160 Clayton-st, cor. Latin. HENRY WOODRICH.

LOST—A SMALL BROWN MARE, WITH STAR in forehead, white hind leg, from 72 Hull st. By returning to above number $5 reward and all expense will be paid.

LOST—JUNE 10, 1872, ABOUT $80 IN BILLS and scrip, wrapped up in a cloth, on Eighteenth-st., between Ruble and State. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 44 Ruble-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, West side.

LOST—$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT GAIL & Blocki's Drug Store, 57 West Randolph-st., on return of lace shawl lost at 57 West Randolph st., last Saturday.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $100, was lost between 118 West Madison st. and 185 Fifth-av.; finder will receive $25 for pocket-book and contents at 185 Fifth-av., no questions asked. W. O'BRIEN.

LOST—REDDISH GRAY HORSE, AT WILliam's Springs, about 11 years old, blackish legs, short tail, knee a little sprung. Liberal reward for information or if returned to C. KREEGER, 128 Fourth-av.

FOUND—ON STATE ST. CAR, SUNDAY, LADIES portmonie. Owner can have by paying for advertisement. SELDEN FISH, 45 Hubbard court.

STOLEN—FROM 38 WEST LAKE-ST., ON SUNday, June 9, a pocketbook containing money and valuable papers. Please return book and papers, keep the money, and no questions will be asked. W. H. PLUMMER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LARGE RED COW, with crooked horns and C K branded on right hip. $5 reward will be given for her return to 1087 Madison-st.

STRAYED—A BLACK PONY, FROM M. PAULsen, No. 144 North Clark-st. A liberal reward will be given to any one who can return the pony to the above address.

STRAYED—ON OR ABOUT MAY 20, A MILK cow, one broken horn, only 3 teats; was mixed brown and white. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded by Mrs. MARY SHELTON, 91 Judd st., Chicago.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 8, ONE PAIR OF GRAY mares, at Washington Heights. H. J. MYRICK.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 7, ONE 4 YEAR OLD COW. Owner can have by proving property, paying charges, and taking away. Inquire at 532 Milwaukee-av.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 3, 1872, TWO LARGE work-horses, halter on one of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. S. EDWARDS & SON, Cosgrove House, South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

TAKEN UP—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, ONE BAY mare, with a rope halter on; bunch on right front leg and a small star in forehead, at 1069 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles adapted to parlors, sitting-rooms, dining rooms and offices. Every room made available for sleeping, without inconvenience. Sold on instalments, if desired. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 352 Madison-st., and 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COOK STOVE AND FURNITURE for housekeeping. Must be good and cheap. Also Grover & Baker sewing machine. Apply at [illegible] Desplaines-st., between 12 and 3.